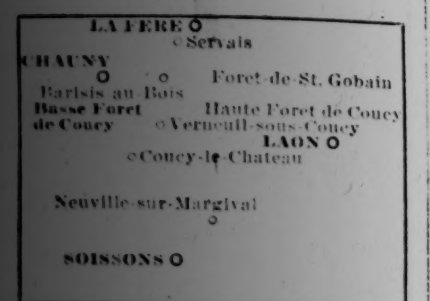


PACIFISTS TO
TRY TO STOP
WAR MEASURESW. J. Bryan, David Starr Jordan
and Louis Lochner to Lead
Peace Forces—Campaign
Against Drastic ActionSpecial Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A strong ef-
fort is to be made next week by the
pacifists to prevent the carrying out
of the Government's international
policy.David Starr Jordan and Louis Loch-
ner of the Emergency Peace Commit-
tee are coming to Washington to com-
mand these forces. William Jennings
Bryan, it is understood, will be here.The activities of the pacifists, espe-
cially the efforts they are planning to
confuse the issue at a time of a great
national crisis, are amazing to officials
here. That the enterprise in which
they are engaged is intended to be
patriotic as far as they can see it
there seems to be no question, but
from the standpoint of officials who
are engaged in preparing for national
defense, no other effect of the activi-
ties of these people can be seen than
that of the aiding of the cause of Germany.The intention is to try to influence
members of Congress with letters and
telegrams from every section of the
United States in the effort to create
the impression that the country is not
in favor of warlike action. The plat-
form on which these people are work-
ing includes the following:First—That the vesting in Congress
of the sole power to declare war
should not in any way be rendered
formal or illusory.Second—That there should be no
declaration of the existence of a state
of war without a vote of Congress to
that effect.Third—That Congress should neither
declare war, nor declare the existence
of a state of war, without consider-
ing the result of a previous advisory
popular referendum.Sentiment among the members al-
ready is that Congress will do its
constitutional duty, and as for a refer-
endum, all the members come fresh
from their districts and are familiar
with the prevailing sentiment in their
home sections. The administration has
had abundant cause to believe that
the country stands solidly behind its pre-
sented attitude.STRIKERS AT BARROW
PROMISED A HEARINGSpecial Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European BureauLONDON, England (Wednesday)—
Sir Edward Carson has sent an appeal
to Barrow pointing out the serious
effect of the strike upon the output of
ships for the Navy and adding that
the Government have promised the
men arbitration and a decision with-
in a week if they return to work at
once.OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR
FROM CAPITALSThe steady pressure of the Allies on
the Hindenburg line is being main-
tained. To the north the English are
steadily biting into the Arras salient,
and are closing on the great railway
center of Cambrai along the road
from Arras, the road from Bapaume,
and the road from Peronne. During
the last 24 hours they have straight-
ened out their own front here, which
now runs from Roisel, on the south-
ern road from Peronne to Cambrai,
through Longueval, Liermont and
Nurlu, upon the more northern road
between Peronne and Cambrai, thence
through Epaucourt to Beaumetz, just
south of the road from Bapaume to
Cambrai, and then north again
through Lagnicourt, along the edge
of the salient, till it reaches Boyelles,
midway on the road from Arras to
Bapaume, and so joins their own old
front before Arras. Meanwhile Gen-
eral Nivelle is slowly but steadily driv-
ing his wedge between La Fere and
Laon, and in spite of the tremendous
strength of the country round Coucy-
le-Chateau and the forest of Gobain is
pressing steadily forward.Diagram of some of continued French
success on the western front.BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday, by
wireless to Sayville)—Last night's
Army headquarters report says:Western front: Because of the rainy
weather on the western front the fight-
ing activity continued small. On the
roads from Bapaume northwestward
engagements occurred on the outpost
(Continued on page six, column three)

Bolívar statue to be presented by Venezuela to City of New York

MR. ASQUITH TO
CALL FOR NEW
FRANCHISE BILLFormer Premier to Urge Govern-
ment to Introduce Measure—
Proportional Representation
Not to Be IncorporatedSpecial Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednes-
day)—An important debate will take
place in the House of Commons today
when Mr. Asquith will move a resolu-
tion urging the Government to intro-
duce a bill embodying the franchise
compromise achieved by the Speaker's
conference representing all parties.
Walter Long will support the resolu-
tion.It is expected the Prime Minister
will personally state the Government's
readiness to introduce a bill if the
resolution is passed, but such bill, it
is understood, will not embody pro-
portional representation. Proportional
representation for towns was one of
the unanimous recommendations of
the Speaker's conference, all its rec-
ommendations being in fact unani-
mous except the proposal for woman
suffrage, which was passed by a ma-
jority, and which Mr. Asquith will re-
commend should be embodied in the
bill. The veto on proportional rep-
resentation will be regretted by many
politicians in all parties.Many Unionists are, however,
strongly opposed to Mr. Asquith's re-
solution and may even press the mat-
ter to division. It is regarded, how-
ever, as incumbent on the Govern-
ment to accept the resolution. They
are in a dilemma. They must either
simply revise the old register or
create a new register on a new basis.
The former scheme is admitted to be
impossible. As to the latter, a new
basis for the register can only be
reached by agreement and the Speak-
er's conference report represents the
basis agreed on by all parties. Hence
it would be difficult for the Govern-
ment to get past it even if they so
desired, but the fact that a Conserva-
tive member of the Ministry will se-
cond Mr. Asquith shows they have no
such desire.An amendment, moved by hostile
Unionists, will urge the obtaining of
an immediate register and provision
of means of voting for soldiers and
sailors. It will be seen that the pros-
pects for woman suffrage are good, as
the bill based on Mr. Asquith's resolu-
tion will be backed by the Govern-
ment and will, therefore, pass the
House of Lords.The recommendations of the Speak-
er's conference were as follows:
That some measure of woman suf-
frage should be conferred and if Par-
liament conceded this the vote should
be given to all women on the Local
Government Board register or to
(Continued on page six, column five)BOLIVAR STATUE
EXPECTED TO BE
UNVEILED IN FALLVenezuela Will Present Group to
City of New York, to Take
Place of One RemovedSpecial Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European BureauNEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. Sallie
James Farnham expects that her
statue of Simon Bolivar, Venezuelan
liberator, will be unveiled in Central
Park next fall, at which time Venez-
uela will formally present it to the
city of New York. Mrs. Farnham won
this \$25,000 commission in a competi-
tion carried on by the Venezuelan
Government after it was decided that
the old statue of Bolivar in Central
Park was unsatisfactory. Three
sketches were selected from those sub-
mitted in the competition and sent to
Venezuela and Mrs. Farnham's was
chosen.The new statue will stand on Bolivar
Hill, on the West Drive, between
Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets,
where the old one stood. It will be
about 30 feet high, and the bronze
group of the man and horse will be
about 15 feet high. It has not been
decided whether the usual presenta-
tion and laudatory inscriptions shall
be done in Spanish or English. The
pedestal will bear the coats of arms
of the five countries associated with
Bolivar. They are Venezuela, Colom-
bia, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador.ARGENTINE TRADE
BOARD IN SPAINBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science MonitorBUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Follow-
ing the appointment of a Com-
mercial Attaché by Spain, to be at-
tached to the Spanish Embassy in
Buenos Aires, it is now reported that
an Argentine Chamber of Commerce
is about to be established in Madrid,
the object being to foment closer
commercial relations between the two
countries.

GAS HEARING POSTPONED

The Massachusetts Senate Ways and
Means Committee today postponed to
tomorrow forenoon the hearing on the
bill to establish a commission to con-
sider the advisability of the State's
owning and operating all gas com-
panies. The committee heard Senator
Hastings of Berkshire in support of
the resolve for a commission to revise
the dog laws, especially with refer-
ence to the protection of sheep.

FRENCH 1918 CLASS CALLED

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European BureauPARIS, France (Wednesday)—The
Chamber of Deputies has voted, by
432 votes to 39, the incorporation of
the 1918 class on the dates demanded
by the War Minister, namely, between
April 12 and 15.HOSPITAL SHIP
ASTURIAS SUNK
WITHOUT WARNINGGermany Carries Out Threat,
Claiming Great Britain Used
Red Cross for War PurposesSpecial Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European BureauLONDON, England (Wednesday)—
The Admiralty have made public an-
nouncement of the loss of the
Asturias, a British hospital ship, the
torpedoing of which was known to
many people last Wednesday. The
Asturias was steaming with all the
navigating lights and the proper dis-
tinguishing Red Cross signs brilli-
antly illuminated when she was torpe-
doed without warning on the night
of March 20.Twenty of the crew and 11 of the
medical services are definitely lost,
while nine of the crew, including the
stewardess and three medical ser-
vices, including a female staff nurse,
are missing. Twenty-two of the
crew and 17 of the medical services
are injured.The torpedoing of the Asturias has
been noted by the Admiralty in the
list of U-boat achievements and
hence, presumably, the publication of
the report.The Asturias was torpedoed about
midnight, the torpedo striking the
vessel's quarter, damaging the rudder
and going on to the engine room,
damaging the machinery and putting
out the lights everywhere throughout
the vessel. Patrol boats arrived in re-
ply to distress signals and towed in the
boats with the survivors, between 300
and 400 being landed.Before the torpedoing the vessel had
landed some 900 patients. It will be
recalled that the Asturias was at-
tacked off Havre on Feb. 1, 1915, torpe-
doed.Germany's intention to wage war on
hospital ships was announced on Feb.
1 last, the reason given being that Ger-
many had conclusive proof the hospi-
tal ships were used for war pur-
poses. Germany also alleged she had
placed these proofs before her oppo-
nents through the usual diplomatic
channels, a statement which has been
contradicted by every one concerned.
Great Britain on her part announced
that the carrying out of the threat
would be followed by immediate re-
prisals.DRINKING DRIVER
LAW WEAKENED
BY AMENDMENTLawyers Agree That Proposed
Change Now in Massachusetts
Legislature Would Defeat the
Very Aim of the StatuteMembers of the Massachusetts Leg-
islature who have endeavored in past
years to build up a law that will pro-
tect the public against motorists driv-
ing under the influence of liquor are
deeply stirred over the bill recently
reported by the Roads and Bridges
Committee which, if enacted, they feel
will "let down the bars" for drunken
automobilists and make it much
harder to secure convictions in the
courts.The condition which would result if
the bill became law is said to be this:
According to the interpretation of
present law, it is only necessary to
prove to the satisfaction of the court
that the motorist was operating his
car "while under the influence of
liquor"; if the bill becomes law, it
will be necessary to prove that the
defendant was operating "while under
the influence of liquor AND while
incapable of operating such a vehicle
with safety to himself or the public."The law now reads: "Whoever upon
any way operates an automobile or
motorcycle recklessly or while under
the influence of intoxicating liquor, or
so that the lives or safety of the pub-
lic may be in danger . . . shall be
punished by a fine of not less than
\$20 or more than \$200 or by imprison-
ment for not less than two weeks or
more than two years, or by both such
fine and imprisonment, except that
for a second offense of operating
an automobile or motorcycle while
under the influence of intoxicating
liquor a person shall be imprisoned
for a term of not less than 30 days
nor more than two years."The new bill as reported changes
the word "or" to "and" and law-
yers say that it will often be
extremely difficult to present the
actual legal evidence which the court
requires that the operator was "incap-
able of operating," "with safety to
himself or the public."Hence, whereas it is necessary now
to prove but one point, it will be nec-
essary in future, say these lawyers,
to prove two things against the
drunken autoist; and proof of the sec-
ond point may often be practically im-
possible, whereas there is plenty of
evidence that he was under the in-
fluence of liquor and a menace to
pedestrians and other autoists.Lawrence G. Brooks, secretary of
the Massachusetts Safety League, said
today he believes that the substitution
of the word "and" for "or" will re-
quire the police to prove both points
and this o-n-on of the effect of the
(Continued on page six, column two)NINTH REGIMENT,
M. N. G., RECEIVES
ORDERS FOR DUTYColonel Logan Says Every Com-
pany Has Been Placed—
Watertown Arsenal Com-
mandant Announces ContingentCol. Edward L. Logan, commanding
the Ninth Regiment, Massachusetts
Infantry, announced this morning that
he has received orders for "immediate
distribution" of every company in the
regiment and that the entire regiment,
as soon as its members have been
sworn in by Federal officers today, will
go on active duty "somewhere in
Massachusetts." Col. Beaumont B.
Buck, U. S. A., assisted by other of-
ficers, began mustering in Boston
members of the regiment, at noon to-
day. The East Armory became a
scene of great activity when the or-
ders were given out.Statements regarding the move-
ments of bodies of troops have been
prohibited by order of the War De-
partment under the new regulations
of strict censorship. It was possible,
however, for a statement to be made
by Col. Tracy C. Dickson, command-
ant of the Watertown Arsenal to the
effect that part of the National Guard
will go on duty as guards at the ar-
senal immediately after their muster
is completed. According to Col-
onel Dickson, who has asked for two
companies of guardsmen to supple-
ment the company of regulars now on
duty guarding the grounds, a detach-
ment from the East Armory will ar-
rive at the arsenal by street cars and
will be met at the main gate by the
commandant himself who will then es-
cort them to their camp ground, now
being prepared along the reservation.
The guards on duty at Watertown will
be under supervision of Maj. H. S.
Morse of the Ordnance Department.Suitable camp accessories are being
secured for the arsenal guardsmen,
and the camp, as well as the grounds,
will be under heavy armed guard. A
close chain of sentries will surround
the gates. Sidewalks along the reser-
vation will be closed to pedestrians
and every man from colonel down to
civilian must have a photographic
pass in order to approach the grounds.According to Colonel Dickson, the
arsenal has never been so busy since
the Spanish-American war, and this
will be the first time it has ever been
under so large a guard. In addition
to the armed men the grounds are be-
ing brilliantly illuminated by pow-
erful electric lights on high poles set
in a triangle around the grounds, the
poles being 100 feet apart.While the regiment was lining up,
ready to go into action, a requisition
for \$750,000 worth of equipment
to outfit the Massachusetts troops at
war strength was on its way to the
military bureau of the War Depart-
ment from the office of Lieut. Col.
Charles F. Sargent, United States
property and disbursing officer at Bos-
ton. The requisition calls for ev-
erything needed by the soldiers from
underclothing to artillery and tents.
Yesterday 1000 sets of rifles, blankets
and pairs of shoes were added to the
stock of the National Guard of Massa-
chusetts. This equipment arrived
Monday.According to incomplete figures
available this morning it was esti-
mated that nearly 2000 men enrolled
and enlisted for service in Boston
yesterday. More men were taken into
Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National
Guard and reserve forces than ever
before in a single day in time of peace,
according to recruiting officers. Every
ship in service at the Charlestown
Navy Yard sent out recruiting parties,
and a fleet of automobiles, including
those of the Women's Reserve Corps
Company A, was assisting both land
and water arms of the service to gain
enlistments.Under the supervision of officers of
(Continued on page five, column four)NEW DISCIPLINE
SYSTEM FOR THE
RUSSIAN ARMYGeneral Alexieff's Plan Gives
Representation to Officers and
Men of Each RegimentSpecial Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European BureauPETROGRAD, Russia (Wednes-
day)—General Brusiloff personally
received the oath of his troops of
allegiance to the Provisional Govern-
ment. Afterwards General Brusiloff
was carried shoulder high to his
headquarters.At Kieff, General Ivanoff, who
made a gallant but futile effort to
get through to Petrograd with troops
at the height of the revolution, in
support of the Tsar has been placed
under domiciliary.General Alexieff, who is in chief
command, has acted at once with a
view to securing a new but equally
efficient system of discipline in his
armies. Each regiment or unit elects
a committee, including officers and
men, who will act under the chief
committee of elected officers and the
men attached to the staffs on the
different fronts and also to head-
quarters.These chief committees will devise
a proper system of discipline in the
new conditions. In this way General
Alexieff is meeting the wishes of the
Committee of Workmen's and Sol-
diers. Delegates while maintaining
the Army efficiency.The Grand Dukes Nicholas Nicho-
laevitch and Nicholas Michaelovitch,
the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelo-
vitch and family, Grand Dukes Boris,
Vladimirovitch, Serge Michaelovitch,
George Michaelovitch and Dimitri
Constantinovich, Princes Gabriel and
Ogor Constantinovich and Prince
Alexander of Oldburg have telegraphed
to the Provisional Government declar-
ing that they associate themselves en-
tirely with the views expressed by the
act of abdication signed by Grand
Duke Michael and are resolved to sup-
port the new Government in every
way. They express the view that their
appanages should become property of
the State.PRESIDENT TO
STAND FIRM FOR
FREEDOM OF SEAAdvice of All Leaders Is Wel-
comed but No Deviation From
Determination to Uphold
National Honor Is ExpectedSpecial Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European BureauWASHINGTON, I. C.—At the last
Cabinet meeting the President dis-
cussed with his advisers for more
than two hours the measures that are
being taken and that are in contem-
plation for the country's safety.No one is authorized to speak for
the President the impression pre-
vails that no change has been made
in the generally accepted fact that he
will ask Congress to recognize the
state of war now being waged by Ger-
many against the United States.In opposition to the report fre-
quently heard that the President does
not seek advice in the international
situation it is possible to say that this
is not true. He had invited advice
and he has not closed the doors
against light on this subject.Colonel House arrived at the White
House Tuesday night, and during the
day the President conferred with Sen-
ator Hitchcock, a member of the For-
eign Relations Committee. Senator
Hitchcock said later he believes the
President is still open to advice as to
the recommendations that should
be made to Congress.The impression created by the state-
(Continued on page five, column two)ARMENIANS ASK
UNITED STATES
TO ASSIST THEMAppeal to American People to
Exert Pressure Upon Turkish
Government to Spare Remnant
of Their CountrymenSpecial Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European BureauLONDON, England (Wednesday)—
The Christian Science Monitor Euro-
pean Bureau is asked by responsible
Armenians if The Christian Science
Monitor will again voice the feeling
of Armenians at the distresses to
which their country is subjected, and
especially if it will lay before the
American public for their considera-
tion the method by which they think
Turkey might yet be brought to some
show of reason.They urge that it is essential to re-
mind the world of what is going on in
Armenia through such newspapers as
The Christian Science Monitor, which
has continually supported them, as
otherwise Armenia has no voice at all.
She is a nation without a government
or diplomatic representatives, a coun-
try in fact without a voice, and in the
clamor of other questions there is a
tendency for Armenia to be over-
looked.The deportations of inhabitants
from occupied French territories had
been distressing enough, but they had
been accompanied by nothing like the
barbarities accompanying Armenian
deportations. Yet the feeling of neu-
trals and other factors had appar-
ently induced Germany to modify the
situation in France and explanations
have, at least, been attempted.Since April, 1915, the Turks have
massacred half a million Armenians,
women and children, as defenseless as
the French. Moreover, the Turks have
deported more than another half mil-
lion to the deserts of Mesopotamia
and Syria where, to the accompani-
ment of unspeakable cruelties, women
as cultured as their British and
French sisters together with men and
children have been driven cease-
lessly from one place to another.The civilized world had not been
sufficiently roused to compel the stop-
page of this outrage, and the latest
news reaching the Catholics, the
head of the Armenian church at Etch-
miadzin, shows the Armenians in the
deserts are succumbing at a rapid
rate. Behind the Turkish lines in
western Armenia the Turks have been
killing all Armenian artisans and
others whom they spared before in
order to make use of them. The Turks
have now forbidden neutrals to enter
Armenian refugee camps in the des-
erts and are trying to conceal their
barbarities. America has exhausted
all diplomatic means on behalf of the
Armenians, but there is one way, in
the opinion of responsible Armenians,
by which America can still help the
general cause of the Armenians.The Turks can be brought to reason
only by force, in the opinion of those
responsible Armenians, and they be-
lieve that only by an American threat
to break off diplomatic relations and
to boycott the Turkish Government
and a widespread demand through the
United States for withdrawal of the
Turkish representatives until Turkey
behaves in accordance with the rules
of ordinary humanity will Turkey be
induced to spare the remnant of
Armenians.Armenians here believe that the last
thing the Turks would care to precipi-
tate would be the severance of diplo-
matic relations with the United States,
and unless all Americans support
their Government in this or some
other forceful action, the Armenians
believe there is little hope for their
country.Among minor results to be achieved
by strong action is the release of the
American relief ship, the Caesar, now
held up for a prolonged period at
Alexandretta by the Turks while
Christians in Armenia are starving.DANISH ISLANDS
TRANSFER PLAN
IS ANNOUNCEDNew Possessions of United States
Are to Be Known for the
Present as Virgin IslandsSpecial Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European BureauWASHINGTON, D. C.—Announce-
ment is made by Secretary Daniels
that the Danish West Indies, purchased
by the United States from Denmark,
will be taken over by the United States
Government next Saturday. Admiral
James H. Oliver, chief of the Bureau
of Intelligence, has been appointed
Governor of the islands, which are
known officially until a permanent
name shall be selected, as the Virgin
Islands of the United States.The ceremony of transfer will take
place in the harbor of St. Thomas.
The Olympic and the Hancock, com-
manded respectively by Lieutenant
Commanders B. B. Bierer and E. T.
Pollock, will be present. The ceremony
will consist of taking down the flag
of Denmark and the raising of the
Stars and Stripes.Payment of the \$25,000,000, the price
the United States is to pay for the
islands, will be made on Saturday also,
arrangements for it being made by
Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

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HOW BRITAIN BEARS STRAIN OF U-BOAT WAR

Word Picture of Conditions at Mersey Docks Given in First of Series of Articles on Visit to Britain's Maritime Centers

Specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—How does British business and especially shipping business bear itself under the unprecedented strain of the German submarine campaign? To satisfy himself on this point, the writer lately, at the invitation of the British Government, visited the maritime centers of Liverpool, Manchester and London, to see, and to draw his own inferences. Figures are on the whole comforting to the Entente but soothing figures in the newspapers might not preclude gloomy faces in English ports. The Admiralty reported one week that 2280 vessels over 100 tons had entered United Kingdom ports and 2261 had left during the week. Of these 15 over and six under 1600 tons, had been sunk. Twelve had fought the submarines and escaped; four British fishing vessels had gone down. Next week it reported that the arrivals of merchant vessels over 100 tons of all nationalities were 2528 and the sailings 2477. Fourteen vessels over and nine under 1600 tons had been sunk. Twelve had fought and escaped and three fishing vessels had been lost. Those were not immediately alarming figures and the second week was an improvement on the first. But the question remained—how did Manchester, Liverpool and London look?

London docks are, of course, the clearing house of the world. Liverpool is England's western doorway to the resources and supplies of the whole world. Manchester is a great inland port, connected by its shipping lines with the Baltic, Canada, the United States, the Mexican Gulf, South America, Australia, India, the Mediterranean, the Continent and last but not unimportant the other ports of England. From every quarter, by every route, the wheat and meat and sugar, the cotton, the petroleum, the rubber and the other supplies of the world stream to these ports. By visible and invisible links they are closely bound up with the world overseas, and if these links were seriously or effectively cut, the fact would be apparent, even to the passing visitor. But the grass will not grow awfully on the quays of these ports. Admittedly a quick tour of inspection of the docks of Liverpool does not tell one everything. One longs ardently to return later, full of searching questions, when one has adjusted the confused impression left on one's thoughts and grasped how much there is to learn. It is none the less useful if only to check and illumine those facts and figures which contain the real truth of the possibilities of the super-submarine campaign. The great office of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board presented no outward and visible sign that the trade of Liverpool was suffering.

The most significant hint of war was to be found in the disappearance of men from the minor and major posts in the board offices and the prevalent atmosphere of femininity. Lift-girls, girl scout messengers, lady clerks and secretaries "carrying on" till the days of peace. Everywhere was the same bustle—distinctly meaner business—which prevailed in happier days. The officials presented no sign of the gloom which would have been there if the optimism of the German press were justified—though the optimism of German papers as to the submarine is no more or less reprehensible than the optimism of all belittling newspapers, in which optimism and pessimism take the place of detachment and the judicial attitude. It may, of course, be that the officials dissembled. If so the dissembling was on a wholesale scale and extended not only to the seamen, skippers, and business men of Liverpool with whom the representative of The Christian Science Monitor conversed, but to those of Manchester and London as well.

On its way along the north bank of the river, after it had passed the long quay on the Liverpool side, the tug on which the writer made his voyage of discovery drew into the side and he made his way up a ladder to the quay above and through a medley of packing cases, motor cars and so forth to one of the great landing sheds belonging to the board. One need not specify the name of the vessel unloading on the other side of the quay. It was a "household word" in peace time. Today it keeps its name but has somewhat changed its character. Only the day before it had passed through the blockade—without seeing the blockade—and was busy unloading a cargo of munitions and grain and other food with a sort of hospitable generosity that tended to restore the optimism disturbed by the speeches of Mr. Lloyd George. Surveying the scene from the upper story of the great double-story sheds, one noticed a colorless yellow stream of grain traveling from the hold of the ship along what seemed clearly an "endless" band into a barge alongside. The squads of men hauling heavy motor cars from the deck on to the quay knew that some alien motor car manufacturer had had a good contract and into the shed there had already been unloaded from the hold of the ship thousands of cases of rifles, empty shell cases and other supplies. The second floor of the shed was itself a discouraging sight for any enemy of Britain, though here food and other supplies and not material of war were predominant. On the deck and on

the quay there was a hum of activity and the starvation of England became a remote dream.

Another picture impressed itself on the memory, a considerable vessel hauling itself out into midstream preparatory to turning its head down the river towards the open sea and Rotterdam. The English flag flew serenely from the masthead and the dock had the activity familiar on outgoing vessels. To the chatting and laughing passengers waving to their friends on shore the perils of the submarine blockade and the terrible possibilities for which the phrase "open boats" has become synonymous, held few terrors, the incident was typical in its cool defiance of the submarine threat and it was only one of many similar incidents. The normal view was apparently the business man's view, that there was no sense in traveling abroad through submarine-infested seas on merely trivial business or other circumstances called, the submarine should not be counted as a strong argument against going.

As the little tugboat raced along toward Seaford it sped past many a vessel hauling in from the west, no doubt with feelings of relief at danger averted and surmounted. Where the river widened out beyond Seaford and New Brighton one could see ships emerging from and merging into the mist which mingled sea and sky over the famous bar of moving sand against which the dredgers of Liverpool wage a ceaseless struggle for existence. So far as the general appearance of the river went, so far as the picture in every dock of great ships loading and unloading told any story, the submarine might not have existed. Here and there, however, there were signs of war. One had a glimpse of a well-known ship in drydock with a hole driven in its bow by a stray and rascally mine. It brought back vividly to one's thought the menace pervading the peaceful scene, which the cheerfulness of every one concerned might have indicated to be nonexistent. Elsewhere, however, one saw the more obvious causes of the prevailing cheerfulness. In the middle of the river lay a converted cruiser, an odd mixture of peace and war, conveying only a hint of the might of the invisible but all pervading fleet. As the little tugboat hurried along the Birkenhead side of the river the slips of Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co.'s shipbuilding yard conveyed further hints of the "day and night preoccupation" of the Admiralty with the problem to which Sir Edward Carson has referred. It might be unwise to particularize, but the great stretch of timbering like some Belgian forest stripped of its leaves by the guns, only faintly concealed the shaping and fashioning of weapons which shall soon take up the work of harrying and hunting the submarines as the latter hunt and harry British and neutral merchantmen.

The following figures dealing with Liverpool which were presented to The Christian Science Monitor's representative present a plain, unvarnished tale of the success of the submarine and also of its non-success. For the week ending Jan. 31, that is to say, the last week before the German announcement of their intensified submarine campaign, the volume of foreign goods, inwards and outwards, was 206,000 tons. For the following week the figure fell to 199,000 tons. For the week ending Feb. 16, however, it shot up to 222,000 tons, and for the week ending with the 22nd it sank to 187,000 tons. These figures do not include coastwise trade. Again the number and tonnage of the vessels entering the Board's docks, foreign and coastwise, for the same period shows a positive improvement. For the last week of January the number of vessels was 158 and the tonnage 133,260. For the first three weeks of February the figures were respectively 178 vessels and 171,729 tons, 171 vessels and 195,968 tons, and 162 vessels and 118,855 tons. Equally comforting to Entente sentiment are the figures for foreign and coastwise vessels paying harbor rates, that is to say, not entering the docks. For the last week of January the figures were 93 vessels of 35,915 tons and for the succeeding three weeks they were respectively 138 vessels and 64,142 tons, 110 vessels and 45,955 tons, and 110 vessels of 44,524 tons. It may be as well to say that, of course, if the figure for vessels paying rates inwards and outwards is desired the last two sets of figures must be doubled.

These fluctuations of trade represent, no doubt, the effect of the sub-

marine in intensifying the normal rise and fall of Liverpool's business, but by themselves they are probably insufficient compensation to Germany for the consequences to her future that the submarine involves, nor possibly for her actual losses in submarines. They represent no adequate achievement from the German point of view, especially if against the loss of tonnage is set even a qualified and guarded estimate of the new tonnage launched. If one could calculate how long on this basis Britain could last out it would probably be clearly apparent that the quick decision hoped for by Germany could not be attained, and that however British shipping might suffer, victory for Germany could not come along this road.

These conclusions are supplemented by the statement of Mr. J. Bruce Ismay, president at the annual meeting of the Liverpool and London War Risks Association. Mr. Ismay said that the premium paid had covered 95 per cent of the losses on all voyages started after the outbreak of war. The premium represented an average rate of 11s. 2d. per cent on the amounts insured, and Mr. Ismay held that with out minimizing the heavy losses suffered or future difficulties, this record was the best possible warrant that the newly proclaimed blockade would fail.

REFERENDUM ON DAYLIGHT SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Daylight Saving Committee has received word that the United States Chamber of Commerce is planning a referendum on the question of turning the clock forward an hour during the summer. The committee believe there is little doubt that the referendum will show an overwhelming majority in favor of the plan among the chambers of commerce throughout the country. Passage of the daylight saving bill during the next session of Congress is confidently expected by its advocates. It is pointed out that Italy will adopt the plan between April 1 and Sept. 30 and that France moved its clocks forward an hour March 24.

PHILADELPHIA PLEDGE OF LOYALTY CEREMONY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A pledge of loyalty to the Government in the present crisis by thousands of men and women of this city, given in Independence Square, has been planned for next Saturday by Mayor Smith and the home defense committee. The demonstration is to give emphasis to the preparedness measures in progress. Numerous parades, both of military organizations and of civilians, have been arranged, all converging upon Independence Square.

Mayor Smith has asked that all business houses be closed at noon Saturday and that all church bells be rung at 2:30 p. m., when the patriotic anthems are to be sung by the crowds about Independence Hall. A separate demonstration for school children has been arranged for Washington Square, diagonally opposite Independence Square.

LOCAL OPTION DEFEATED

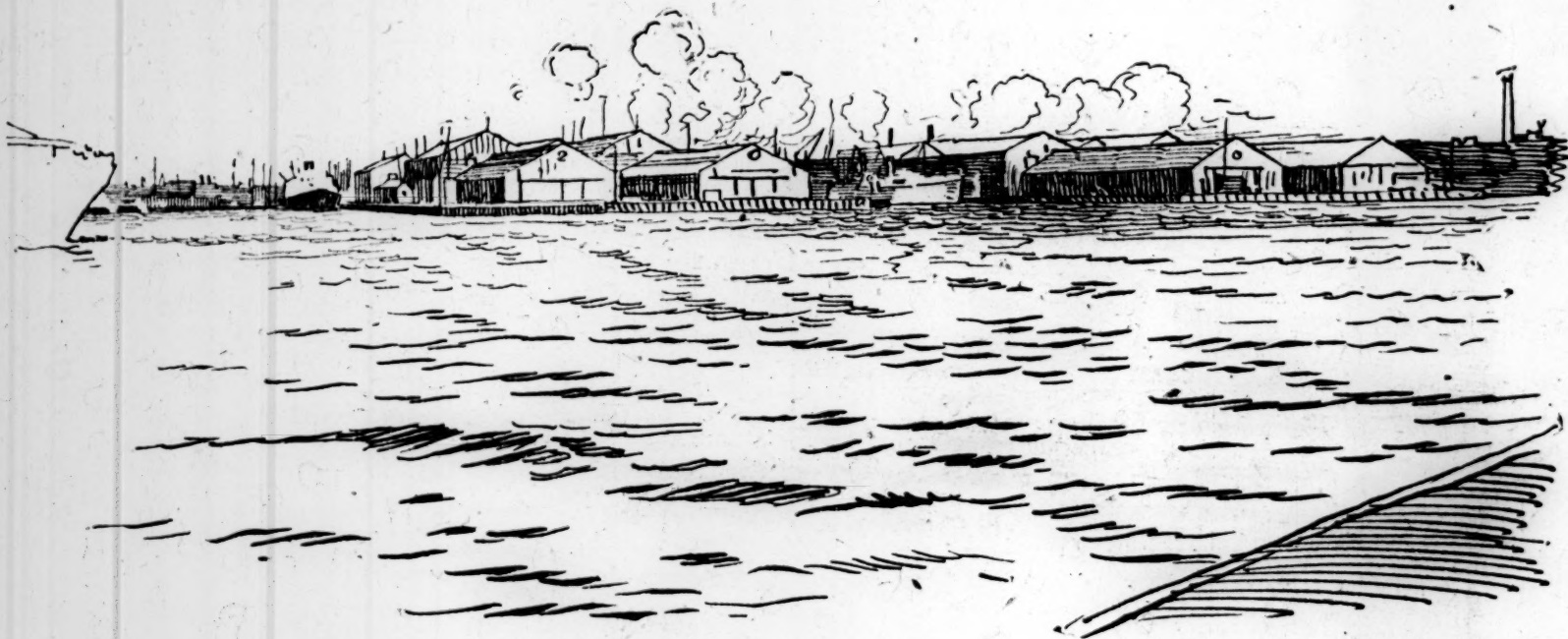
HARRISBURG, Pa.—The ever-recurring question of local option in Pennsylvania received its quietus as far as the present session of the Legislature is concerned, when the bill providing for option on a county unit was defeated on second reading in the House. The vote was ayes 75, nays 127. The vote cast in favor of the measure was the smallest in several years.

EXAMINATIONS OF RECRUITS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Recruiting officers of the United States Navy in this city have appealed to the Municipal Civil Service Commission to supply fingerprint experts to take the prints of men enlisting in the Navy. As a result of the appeal a special examination will be given here Saturday for those who wish to undertake the work.

SHIP REGISTRY TRANSFERRED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three American schooners now in British waters have been granted permission by the Shipping Board to transfer to foreign registry and engage in trade on that side of the Atlantic so as to avoid the dangers of the long voyage home. They are the Rebecca M. Walls, Edward G. Hight and Mattie Newman.



Manchester ship canal

UNITED STATES FUTURE TRADE NOT IN DANGER

Interests Can Be Safeguarded Against Hostile Economic Alliances, Says Student of the Tariff Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There will be such great need for reconstruction in the international trade situation after the war that the United States cannot be ignored and its commerce cannot be seriously hampered without serious reaction upon those responsible for preferential agreements, says G. E. Roberts, assistant to the president of the National City Bank. He talked of economic alliances, he thinks, are by no means to be neglected, but he does not see any reason for doubting that if the interests of the United States are intelligently handled they can be well safeguarded.

In a forthcoming issue of The Americas Mr. Roberts discusses this subject as follows:

"After reciprocity upon the most favorable basis within the British Empire there is in contemplation reciprocity among the Allies upon a basis more favorable than the relations with neutrals, and finally, if the original scheme of the Paris conference is adhered to, trade with nations that have been neutral during the war will be on a more favorable basis than with enemy nations.

"When the whole plan is adopted, the United Kingdom will thus have at least four sets of import duties in effect at the same time, and accordingly the preferences will buy wheat first from the colonies, then from Russia, and presumably complete its requirements from Argentina and the United States.

"France, according to the scheme, would look first to Russia and then to Argentina and the United States, while neutrals and enemy countries would look directly to Argentina and the United States, unless they had a customs alliance of their own. Except as the production of wheat might be stimulated by these preferential measures to supply a particular demand, the price might not be affected; but in products where substitution was not so easy prices would be disturbed and consumers would pay for the disturbance.

"Taxes upon raw materials entering England would affect the industries unfavorably, at least until England was independent of outside supplies. By the time that point was reached manufacturers in other countries, by virtue of the advantage over British manufacturers in obtaining these materials, would be ready to relieve the latter of trade outside the Empire, and as a net result the total of British trade might be considerably reduced.

"A variety of raw materials is very desirable in many industries. A preference to colonial products would tend to concentrate British consumption upon those products and to direct competing products to other markets. It would tend to narrow the choice or increase the costs of British industry.

"In short, although it may be important as a safeguard against weakness in time of war for the British Empire to become self-sufficient, at least as to materials of vital importance, it is quite certain that every attempt to curtail its purchases from other countries will also tend to restrict its sales to other countries. The chief advantage of the protection policy to the United States has been in stimulating immigration to man the new industries developed here, but from what countries do the British colonies expect to stimulate immigration?

"Great Britain's trade is vastly wider than her dominions, and, while the latter are capable of supporting a greatly increased population, it will be a long time before they will be able to compensate for the loss of outside trade. Whenever England begins artificially to increase the cost of her manufactures by paying bounties upon colonial materials or colonial food supplies, she is bound to weaken her position for trade with the rest of the world."

MEMPHIS URGES RIVER AND RAIL CITY TERMINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A mass meeting was recently held at the Merchants Exchange, at which a campaign was launched for the construction of a river-rail terminal for Memphis. The principal address was made by Sidney J. Roy of Washington, field secretary of the National River and Harbors Congress. Mr. Roy asserted that Memphis needs a river and rail terminal as a defense necessitated by the rearrangement of trade lines which are resulting more and more from the opening of the Panama Canal. Mr. Roy declared that the effect of the canal will be realized after the close of the European War.

A. A. Poland of the Kansas City Navigation Company, who also addressed the meeting, said, "A greater unity of effort is necessary on the part of the river cities to prevent their share of the nation's commerce from drifting to the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts."

A resolution was adopted asking the Mayor and commissioners to seek authority from the Legislature for the issuance of \$500,000 worth of bonds for a river-rail terminal. Members of the Terminal Association claim that investigation shows that, with the property owned and controlled by the city, 15 per cent can be realized on the investment.

RUSSIAN RADICALS SATISFIED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Conditions in Russia were reported by Ambassador Francis to be steadily improving. Apparently the acceptance of the new Government by the grand dukes, announced in press dispatches, has been accompanied by a more favorable attitude on the part of the radical element, which for a time, it was feared, might start a counter-revolution against the moderates in control.



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FREEDOM WILL KEEP JEWS IN RUSSIAN EMPIRE

Causes of Emigration Expected to Disappear With Ending of Oppression and Through Abolition of the Pale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Effect of the changes in Russia on the Jews in the West, as well as in Russia, is considered in the current American Jewish Chronicle, which says that the causes of emigration, political, economical, religious, social and cultural oppression, will disappear on the day the Russian Jews are given their freedom, emigration will then mechanically come to a stop, and it is even to be expected that a large number of Russian Jews in America, England and France will return to Russia.

"Through the abolition of the pale of settlement," continues the editorial, "the Russian Jews, instead of going to America, will spread all over the Russian Empire and help develop its resources. New Jewish communities will spring up in the interior of Russia, and many an old community will pass away."

"The new Jewish community will have to intensify its educational activities. Jewishness in the townlet of the pale may often be possible without much knowledge of Judaism, but non-Jewish surroundings in the new community will, as is the case in Western Europe, and partly in this country, require intensified interest in matters Jewish."

"These new communities will have to establish new religious, charitable and social institutions. Inasmuch as Russian Jewry has been pauperized by the war, some one will have to advance the money. Here the question of a Jewish loan comes up and must be solved. Should the Russian authorities not be in a position to do so, American Jewry will have to raise a Jewish loan.

"The Russian Jews will quickly wit-

ness economic and social changes in their life. A great number of Jews, we hope, will take to agriculture, and the Government will, no doubt, support Jewish agriculture. The number of Jewish laborers will decrease, while that of Jewish mechanics will increase and a Jewish middle class will be the result of Jewish commercial and industrial activities in the interior of Russia.

"The emancipation of Russian Jewry in the century of national idealism and of national rights will have other results than had the emancipation of Western Jewry in a century of individual rights.

"The cessation of emigration from Eastern Europe will preserve the Jewish center in the East; the East will retain its Jewish hegemony, while the Western European and American Jewries living on immigration from the East for the last three or four decades will have to reorganize their Jewish life in such a manner as to be able to preserve it without a steady influx from the East."

ILLINOIS UNIVERSAL TRAINING

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Universal military training was endorsed by the Illinois Senate in adopting without dissent a resolution urging Illinois members of Congress to use all efforts to establish such a system.



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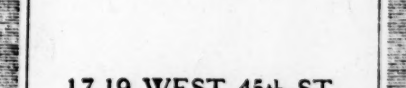
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IRISH POINT OF VIEW ON NEW TILLAGE RULES

Rt. Hon. Walter McMurrough
Kavanagh Expresses Opinion
With Regard to Compulsory
Tillage Regulations in Ireland

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—In reply to an inquiry made by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as to the new compulsory tillage regulations in Ireland, the Rt. Hon. Walter McMurrough Kavanagh, chairman of the Carlow County Council, expressed his views as follows: In considering these new tillage regulations and the possible inconvenience, if not hardship, which they entail on some individuals, one must keep in view the reason which makes them necessary. As Mr. T. W. Russell said lately, "The Government have not brought in these regulations for the fun of the thing," but because unless there is a large increase in the food supply produced in this country, there will be a great shortage of it very soon, and consequent distress. It is a case of absolute necessity, not of choice or convenience, or so forth. That is the only way to look at it.

These regulations will not entail hardship on large landlords, any more than on any one else; if they were doing their duty as residents in the country, they have already been tilling a certain proportion of their land, and they will, therefore, have the farm implements and horses requisite for this extra tillage. If they did not do their duty in the past, then the sooner they are compelled to do it the better. But as the rule resident landlords have been good tillers of the soil and they will carry out these new regulations faithfully. The same remark applies to the small farmer. If he has tilled a portion of his land in the past, he will feel it no great inconvenience in the future to increase it by 10 per cent.

The labor question is undoubtedly a difficulty, but even it has been greatly exaggerated. Recruiting has had its effect on the number of farm laborers. They have done very well in this war and have responded in good numbers to the call of duty. But their ranks had been depleted very much before the war broke out. As a class they have been badly paid and badly housed (the latter has, to a great extent, been remedied in the last few years), but their wages have remained low and inadequate, and consequently anyone who could go, went into the towns or emigrated. Agricultural employers said that they could not give better wages on account of the bad prices for farm produce—that was in pre-war times. But since then, prices for all farm produce have risen to an abnormal level, but still the laborer's wages remained the same, whilst the price of the food that he had to buy had risen 20 per cent or even 25 per cent. How he was able to live and support his family was a mystery. No wonder, then, that the laborer has now practically struck and demanded higher wages. He is essential to the carrying out of these tillage regulations and to the increase of the food supply, and it is right that he should receive a fair living wage. But he should not ask too much—if he oversteps the limit, bringing about, as he can do, the breakdown of tillage altogether, the shortage of food will bring us to the verge of famine, and he will feel that the most of all.

This great and terrible war has brought much distress and many privations, but if, as a result, tillage is brought back to Ireland, as it used to be, and with it, the improvement in the payment and condition of the agricultural laborer, there will be some rebate from all that has been lost. It is no time to introduce controversial questions, but this is an economic one; Ireland had become, as a result of England's adoption of her so-called free trade policy, a land of herds and sheep, of great grass, of rich ranches and ruined houses. Cultivation of the soil, owing to foreign competition, had become unprofitable, and as a natural consequence, the laborer had disappeared from the country; so tillage became more and more impracticable, and Ireland turned herself into a stock-rearing country. The demand for the dividing up of these great grass tracts from which bona fide demesne lands should be excluded, call it political agitation or what you like, is a just and a sound economic one. What the large landlord, through lack of labor, cannot do, the small occupier, with his family to help him, can do, and will do. It is essential to the food supply of the country, if we are ever to become self-supporting. He has his right to his place and share in our economic system of the future, and whatever brings him into our deserted midst, whether it be war, necessity, or public opinion, will be doing a good day's work for Ireland.

Meantime, with the guarantee to the tiller of a good price for all his produce for the next five years, he should be able to give a fair wage to his laborer, to earn a good profit for himself, and at the same time to increase the food supply of the country to a very marked extent. But to those who throw difficulties in the way, to those who grumble and growl, and, above all, to those who try to evade these regulations, let it be said, once and for all, "It is not a question of choice, but of necessity."

Farmer's Comments

How Regulations Appear to an Irish Landowner

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The tillage ques-

tion is discussed at every county meeting and at every fair, all over Ireland at the present time. Of course it is mixed up with politics, for it would seem to lose half its interest to some people without the spice of politics or "party." All the same, the price of cattle, pigs and oats is interesting to every one in the countryside and the new tillage regulations mean money. There is no doubt that there is a great deal of land in Ireland which will be all the better for plowing, said a farmer and landowner to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, but you cannot get past the fact that this is primarily a pastoral country. The rich lands of Meath and County Dublin, Tipperary and Limerick will never be the better for being broken up, but there are many other parts where the soil is lighter and will be much improved. Continuing, The Christian Science Monitor informant said he believed that farmers would certainly benefit, while wheat, oats and barley were grown on the new, broken land, but when the rotation of root crops followed, it then there might be difficulties, unless the market was improved.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty in the country came from the effort to get somebody else's land or at least a slice of it, whenever there was a change, such as the present one, which had been called "the new Land Act." They always, he added, understood that what "meum" implied, but not what "tuum" meant. The most impossible tales were going round from the cross-road meetings—for instance, that Mr. So-and-so had borrowed a traction engine from the Curragh Camp, the "military" had come to plow his land and all his laborers had left. This had been manufactured from the fact that he had borrowed two horses for farm work from the Army Remount Department—and one of the men who worked in the garden discovered that he could get good wages from any of the farmers and had gone to try his fortune without giving much warning. He was a useful man, said his employer sadly, he could manage the mule better than anyone else.

I farm about 1500 acres. The Christian Science Monitor informant continued, and employ some 30 laborers. Most of them work for me all the year round and besides their pay they get ground for their potatoes, as much as they can manure, but this year I mean to give the seed and manure and put the potatoes in for them as well. This will mean an addition of three or four shillings a week to each head of a family as soon as the potatoes are ready.

All through the country, and especially in and near towns, people are digging and planting who never before used a flack. A flack, he said, in reply to an inquiry, is the old-fashioned spade, long and narrow, with a place for the foot at one side or the other of the handle—you could tell what a man's opinions were by seeing which foot he used in digging, he added. "A dog was once described as having 'a tail on him like a flack handle,' so firm and straight it was. Flacks are not used now, however; every one digs with a spade or a shovel.

There are very few things about agriculture that the farmers of County Dublin need to learn. The Christian Science Monitor informant remarked in conclusion. The Scotsmen who have migrated to this country, and have settled in the eastern counties, are quite able to cope with some extra tillage, but in the south and west, where store-raising has been a profitable and easy way of making money, plows are scarce. We will all try to help and not hinder the Government in the endeavor to produce more food, he declared, for that is the present need.

MINERS AND MILITARY SERVICE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A travelling medical board has visited all the collieries in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire in order to examine the men who have entered the mines since August, 1915. Of those examined it is stated that 85 per cent are fit for active service. The local miners' associations have expressed themselves as strongly opposed to the withdrawal of more men from the mines, the bulk of the men up to the age of 31 having already been released, and it is stated that if any more are taken it will seriously affect the output. The miners have also passed a resolution protesting against the employment of women as surface workers.



Mt. Ararat

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A JOURNEY TO THE BATTLEFIELD

Specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

On the day of my journey to the battlefield, in the month of January, 1915, I was passing gigantic Mt. Ararat. How swiftly the light shadows came and went along its titanic front. Then pictures of past ages flashed up in my thoughts in the presence of this grand old landmark living down through so many years.

I found myself on the battlefield in the Tigris region, after the great victory against the Turkish forces at Dillman. Then we pushed forward to Mush Valley, and we set about to save the 20,000 Armenians in the Sassoon District. Suddenly a telegram was received by our army headquarters ordering us to retreat at once with all civilians, mostly women and children. But I know that there was no need of this retreating. This calamity was the result of orders received from General Moskovitch. I do not believe that the telegram was from Petrograd or from the chief headquarters in Caucasus; because the Armenians always have been loyal to the Russian Government. Therefore the Government looks upon the Armenians as loyal citizens of the Empire, as they always have been and always will be. And it was later found that no Turkish force was behind us. Aug. 15 we began to retreat with our refugees towards Russia from the District of Van. I shall not tell about all the misery we experienced on that march, but it can be easily imagined what a great deal of suffering there was. About Aug. 26, with all the exhausted crowd, we came in sight of Mt. Ararat, on the south side. I began to gaze upon this symbol of Armenia. She is silent now, mourning for the suffering of the people of Armenia's race, seeming to cry out, "O my people, once more are you trampled beneath the cruel feet of the Mohammedans."

Since the beginning of the war the German Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, has delivered many speeches about conditions in Europe, especially about small nations. I have followed his speeches very carefully, and he has not said a word about Armenia. He has spoken about Belgium, justifying German destruction of that country. He has talked about Northern France, and about Poland, Rumania and Serbia. The Chancellor, under stress from the neutral world, has even felt sorry for the Belgians, and offered to restore them to statehood. But nothing in all his addresses about Armenia! Why has he not mentioned her fate? It is because he cannot. A few years ago the Kaiser was head of a peace conference, and known to the whole world as a lover of peace. Yet the preparedness did not stop all the same. The Chancellor's master in statecraft, Bismarck, supported the Turks. In 1896 the Kaiser went to Constantinople to see his brother sovereign, Sultan Hamid. The memory of the Armenians' massacres had not been forgotten in the streets of Constantinople, and the Kaiser walked over it as he came to shake hands with the Sultan. Then the Kaiser planned the Bagdad railroad, and prepared for the war.

WORKERS' REVIEW OF GERMAN FOOD SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The Grundstein, the official organ of the German Bricklayers Union, recently published the following review of the German food problem from the standpoint of the working classes:

Already last winter there was a scarcity of almost all foodstuffs; this winter the scarcity has increased and become almost unbearable. The cause of this in the first place—apart from the blockade of Germany by England—was the thoroughly bad potato harvest. When in the autumn of last year potato rations were introduced, we all considered that 1½ pounds a day, and two pounds for those engaged in heavy manual labor, was the least that the population could do with in view of the scarcity of other foodstuffs. Even at that time, however, the stocks of potatoes proved to be so small that it was only possible to fix the average ration at one pound, with 1½ pounds for producers and two pounds for manual laborers. Since then these ra-

tions have had to be further reduced, first to three-quarters of a pound and now to only one-quarter of a pound a day. The poor have, therefore, been almost totally deprived of the last foodstuff with which they could still satisfy themselves in all emergencies. French turnips are supposed to serve as a substitute for potatoes, but they do not, of course, especially as the fat necessary for cooking them has been lacking for months.

In the autumn the distribution of larger quantities of barley and oat preparations was promised. The expectations were very modest from the outset; but the quantity of products of this kind offered for sale so far falls far below our most modest expectations. It is little better than nothing at all. The position, as far as quantity is concerned, is no better with regard to pastry, cakes, and so on. Is it really possible that more of these wares cannot be made available for the population? It should be remembered that pulse is as good as lacking altogether, that cabbages and other vegetables are very scarce and dear, and that the supply of bread and potatoes is quite inadequate. It is impossible, naturally, to distribute more than there is; but what can be handed out should now be forthcoming in view of the great potato scarcity. There should also be a serious re-examination of the question as to whether more meat and fat could not be provided. . . . Food without fat does not satisfy. . . . and matters will be still worse if bread is now to be coked out with turnips.

The position with regard to our fish supply is thoroughly gloomy. So long as there were no maximum prices—in Hamburg at least—there were always fish to be had, even though at exorbitant prices. Since the fish supply has been "regulated," however, fish has practically disappeared from the market. There has been no carp or other fresh water fish for a long time, and now there is an absence of salt water fish also. . . . How do we stand with regard to jam? In the autumn the greater part of the fruit crop was commandeered on the ground that the army and the population must be adequately provided with jam. Is it possible that the present supply is considered adequate? It cannot be. Here also, of course, it is impossible to hand out more than is available; but that will not enlighten us as to why more cannot be handed out. Neither will it enlighten us as to why more milk cannot be produced than the quantity delivered to the towns today. And it is the same with many other things. During the period between Dec. 20 and Jan. 10, 20 per cent of the stock of preserved asparagus and beans is said to have been bought up by dealers. By the afternoon of Dec. 20 there were no more preserves to be had in Hamburg. Where did they go to? None of those of whom we inquired had had any.

PROGRESS MADE IN TRADE OF BURMA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RANGOON, Burma.—Sir Harcourt Butler, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, was present at the annual dinner of the Rangoon Trades Association on Jan. 19. Reference was made in the past years under his honor's jurisdiction. In his reply the Lieutenant-Governor said: "Government officials unaided can only do half work. If we have been able to achieve anything of importance in the past year, it is because we have combined and worked together, officials and nonofficials. I welcome this combination and it is my earnest desire that it will continue, because it is on a continuance of this combination in a special and outstanding degree that the early realization of Burma's destinies depends." He then referred to the development of the wolfram industry which, in the past year, had increased its exports from 2600 to 3800 tons. He hoped for greater improvements during the coming year, and in addition to necessity for cooperation, he laid stress on a need for imagination and faith.

Those who have felt the vague distance, and gulf of aloofness which for so long has seemed to separate the Indian civilian from the trader or manufacturer will welcome the Lieutenant-Governor's speech as setting an official seal on progress, and pointing the way to a new regime.

KAISER CONFERS WITH HANS MUELLER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—According to more detailed reports of the conversation that passed between the Kaiser and Hans Müller, the author of "Könige," on the occasion of the former's recent visit to Vienna, the talk turned first of all upon literary matters.

The Kaiser referred to the production of "Könige," in Berlin, and then pointed out to the poet what an inexhaustible source of literary inspiration there was in the German past, in which lay concealed a mass of treasure that had not yet been drawn upon. "From my earliest youth," he said, "I have been followed by a group of figures which call for elaboration by a poet. The first is the East-Gothic King Theodor, who is but an episodic figure in the last part of Hebel's 'Nibelungen.' The second is the product of a later time, Frederick II (the 'Wonder of the World,' and the most brilliant of the Hohenstaufen) one of the most creative and interesting of men, whose greatness is by no means recognized. Then, above all, there is Charles V. Imagine a meeting between him and Martin Luther. Is that not one of those permanent contrasts which also achieve a permanent effect on the stage?" Then after a brief silence the Kaiser said slowly and quietly: "If those two, Charles and Luther, had really met, who knows where the German people would stand today."

And then he went on to speak of his part in the German peace move, and of the submarine war.

NEW JUDGE FOR EAST AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is announced that Mr. Thomas Doveton Maxwell, Legal Adviser, Nigeria, has been appointed a judge of the High Court of East Africa.

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PLOWS PROPOSED TO AID PANAMA CROP RAISERS

Primitive Method of Planting and Cultivating Used in Canal Zone—Opportunity for Trade in Implements

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—There is a good opportunity for manufacturers of disc and other heavy plows to promote trade here by getting some examples of what their machines can do before the eyes of the people on land along the canal. One field of 50 acres turned up with a 10-inch disk plow and planted in corn somewhere along the line of the Panama Railway would be a revelation.

There is not a plowed field in sight of the railway or the canal along the 50-mile stretch of the Zone.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor has traveled extensively over Panama during seven years and has seen only one plow in that time. This one was on an American coconut plantation, operated by Charles M. Brown, a young Baltimorean, who had the best place on the isthmus, for which he was paid about \$400 an acre under the expropriation proceedings. Mr. Brown believed that plowing would pay, and he proved it, but his example has not been followed so far.

There are several reasons for this condition of affairs. One of them is that people manage to exist by the primitive methods in vogue since Balboa's day. The conventional way of raising crops here is to cut off a forest during the dry season, leaving large logs, stumps and much debris on the ground. The virgin soil is usually fertile enough for a few seasons. Then the planting is done in July or August. Often a sharpened stake is used to make holes in the ground, into which the seed corn, or bean, or rice, is dropped. Yams and potatoes are planted with the help of a hoe. The machete is then used to clear the bushes and weeds which spring up, this being done about three times in the season, but it is stopped a month before harvest, and one has to hunt around among bushes and stumble over logs and stumps to find the corn to gather it.

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HANDICAPS OF AMERICA IN KOREA TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Japan Society points out that trade between the United States and Korea has certain handicaps which at present seem to be of a permanent character. For example, it seems doubtful if, in the near future, conditions will warrant the selection of any port in Korea as a regular port of call for trans-Pacific steamers, or if the establishment of some direct banking facilities will develop into a business proposition. Active governmental interest in the trade and industry will probably increase instead of decrease, and the marked difference in language and customs will also remain as handicaps.

One of the most satisfactory ways of overcoming these difficulties, it is pointed out, is to have a competent salesman personally visit Korea at fairly regular intervals to look over and build up trade. The Society believes that, considering the small volume of trade, Korea should be put under the agent or representative for Japan. In certain cases it would also be wise to consider the question of having a distributing center for Japan or the whole of the Far East. Firms which keep a large stock on hand in the Far East are able to supply the trade there much more promptly than American competitors who handle equally good articles but which have their nearest distributing center at San Francisco.

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MORE NATIONAL GUARD REGIMENTS ARE ORDERED OUT

GUARD READY FOR ACTUAL WAR SERVICE

General Logan of Pennsylvania Tells National Association of Effects of Border Training on Militiamen

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An army of 150,000 men, the National Guard of the United States, is awaiting the summons. As a unit, the National Guard is better fitted for actual war service than at any time since the volunteers were mustered out after the Civil War, commanding officers of the different organizations assert. Scores of high officers of Guard organizations from every State in the Union are here today for the sessions of the National Guard Association convention.

"Our so-called 'second line of defense' is ready to jump into the first line. They are ready as they have ever been before," said General Albert J. Logan of the Pennsylvania National Guard today.

On the Mexican border General Logan commanded the second brigade of Pennsylvania infantry and saw 40,000 guardsmen from 11 other states being put through their training. He speaks with authority on the general condition of the guard.

"In addition to the regulars, we now have a real army of more than 150,000 men ready at an instant's notice for any sort of service. From the physical standpoint they could not be in better shape. Every man is hard and ready for a hundred mile hike under full pack. While on the border the artillery perfected itself in marksmanship as they could not have done under any other conditions. The infantry upheld the tradition that Americans can shoot straight."

"As important as the condition of the men, is the increased efficiency of our officers. For the first time in history we had guard-full divisions in maneuvers. Most regular army men had never even seen a full division in maneuvers. Our officers learned how to handle masses of men. The long hikes brought the men up to top-notch of efficiency. The service on the Mexican border made us an army of seasoned troops to back up the regulars."

FOUR MORE GUARD REGIMENTS ARE CALLED TO COLORS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Four more National Guard regiments were called to the colors today. They are the First West Virginia, the Seventy-fourth New York infantry, the Second Connecticut infantry and the Second New Jersey infantry.

The War Department announced further that the First Regiment of Engineers, U. S. A., except Company F, has been ordered from the Southern Department to its home station at Washington barracks here.

Headquarters and A and B companies are at Brownsville, Company C at Laredo, Company D at Washington Barracks, Company E at Eagle Pass and Company F at Ft. Sam Houston. Before today's order went out 43,000 militiamen had been called to the colors of the Government. Today's order brings the number up approximately to 45,400.

Rhode Island Military Survey

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Colonel George H. Webb, commissioner of industrial statistics, announced today that in this State there are 145,842 men of military age at the present time. All men from 18 to 44 are included. In his announcement Colonel Webb pointed out, however, that over 82,000 of these are married men and over 21,000 aliens. He estimated that of the able-bodied single men the State could furnish 75,500 men.

COUNTY LOCAL OPTION UNIT BILL DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—By a vote of 127 to 72 the Vickerman bill making the county the local option unit has been defeated in the lower house of the State Legislature. The measure was up for second reading. The vote was preceded by a vigorous debate, in which prominent members of the body took part. Of the 127 who voted against the bill 21 were Democrats. Of the 72 who voted for it 13 are Democrats. Eight members were not present. Two years ago a similar bill was defeated with 78 votes in its favor in the Senate.

The bill to abolish the extreme penalty was passed by a vote of 32 to 12. The measure fixes life-imprisonment as the greatest penalty in first degree murder cases. The bill now goes to the house.

CURLEY-CAMPBELL CASE In the Supreme Court yesterday Judge Loring, on motion of Assistant Corporation Counsel Lyons, postponed until April 6 the hearing on the mandamus proceedings brought by Mayor Curley against Clerk Francis A. Campbell of the Superior Civil Court to require the latter to file an itemized budget with the City Council.

ARMED LINER MANCHURIA SAFE IN ENGLISH PORT

Passage of American Vessel Through the German Submarine Zone Without Incident

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American liner Manchuria, the second armed American vessel to leave this country for the submarine zone, has arrived safely at an English port. She left about 24 hours ahead of the St. Louis, with mails and 15,000 tons of cargo, but did not carry passengers. Apparently the voyage across the Atlantic was without incident, so far as submarines were concerned, and the Manchuria made the run at an average speed of 14.4 knots.

The arrival of the Manchuria is of much interest to New York because her crew of 145 officers and men have their homes here, and her speed through the danger zone would be about five knots slower than that of the St. Louis. In addition she was bound to a different port, which was considered to be more dangerous to approach.

Moewe Commander Reports

British Captain Helps Keep 600 Prisoners in Order

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday, by wireless to Sayville, delayed).—Count von Dohna-Schodien, commander of the German auxiliary cruiser Moewe, which returned to a German port recently after a cruise in the Atlantic, arrived in Berlin on the way to German headquarters, where he will be received by Emperor William.

The count, in an interview with the Overseas News Agency (the German official press bureau) praised the courage of the crew of the Moewe. He said he would like to start immediately on a third raiding trip with the steamer. He expressed particular satisfaction over the fact that he had sunk a steamer in the service of the British Admiralty which a short time before had couled several British cruisers, which, he said, had special orders to seek out and destroy the Moewe at any cost.

Count von Dohna-Schodien told the news agency that the Moewe regularly received British and French wireless reports which warned vessels at sea against the Moewe. In spite of the large number of prisoners taken by the raider—nearly 600—order among them was easily maintained. The captain of the British steamer Brecknockshire efficiently aided in this work. Only once did the prisoners become excited and endeavor to liberate themselves. This was when the Moewe was engaged in combat with the British steamer Ataki. Count von Dohna-Schodien said a striking contrast was observed between ocean traffic on the way to the raiding grounds and in returning to Germany. As a consequence of Germany's submarine warfare, he said, there was a great decrease in traffic, and almost no neutral ships were visible.

Marine Insurance Rates

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Marine insurance rates on transatlantic vessels have declined one or two points here since the Government announced its stand for the protection of American shipping. Rates are quoted at from 7½ to 8 per cent, compared with 9½ to 10 per cent last week.

Adriatic Reaches Destination

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The White Star liner Adriatic reached an English port in safety, cable reports said today. It sailed the same day as the St. Louis, carrying 100 passengers and 18,000 tons of freight.

CHARGE MADE OF ROCKAWAY LAND DEAL ATTEMPT

New York Senator Says Corporation Tried to Sell Land for Federal Fortification at Exorbitant Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—The charge made by Mayor Mitchell of New York City that in delaying the Rockaway Point land plan the State senators, particularly Senator Robert F. Wagner, were working more in the interests of Germany than those of the United States, is expected to bring out into the light the whole Rockaway Point case when the Mayor appears before the Senate in answer to its summons to explain, retract or be punished for his statement.

Senator Henry M. Sage has stated at length, in Senate session, the reasons for the Senate's disagreement with the proposed procedure for taking the Rockaway Point land for Federal fortifications purposes. According to his statement, the plan was being engineered by a \$25,000 corporation which, owning land it had sworn was worth in its entirety \$865,000, sought to charge the State at least \$2,000,000 for a part of it.

"The president of the Rockaway Pacific Corporation is Julius Kruttschnitt," said Senator Sage, "and he is also chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific Company. The acreage of the land which the Rockaway Pacific Company was to deed to the United States was 164.7. The total amount owned by the company was 485 acres of upland, 118 of meadow, 603 in all."

As to the land's value, Senator Sage cited land taken by New York City for park purposes, in 1911, a mile nearer to transportation than the other property. The highest city appraisal of this 251½ acres at that time was \$774,000, and the final award was \$1,250,000. The Rockaway Pacific statement of October, 1916, showed it had bills payable of \$489,000, other liabilities of \$89,918, and total paid in capital stock of \$25,000, or a total property cost not exceeding \$603,918. Assessed value of all its real estate in 1916, said the Senator, was \$856,500. Its sworn statement to the State for 1917 showed gross real estate value of \$524,000.

The Senator pointed out that the company obtained an injunction against the commissioners appointed by the city of New York, on the ground that while the Legislature had appropriated \$1,000,000 for the land, the value of the land, which the Senator supposed meant the value of that part to be taken, was in excess of \$2,000,000.

"From this," said the Senator, "we can only come to one of two conclusions. Either the company's sworn statement in 1915 and 1916 was absolutely false, or else the enormous increase in the value of this land was due to the fact that the United States needed it for a fortification to protect the city of New York, and this company took advantage of that situation."

Mitchel Charge Inquiry

Mayor of New York to Be Questioned by Senate Body

ALBANY, N. Y.—Charges of Mayor Mitchell of New York City that Senator Wagner appeared to be working in the interest of the German Government when he opposed the Rockaway Forti-

fications Site Bill, will be investigated by the Senate Thursday. Mayor Mitchell will be before the senators, who will try to find whether he was not in contempt of the upper House in making a statement which was held to reflect on the entire body.

Mayor Mitchell Stands Firm

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Mitchell hasn't withdrawn what he said about Senator Wagner, has not changed it, and does not propose to do so, he announced today. The Mayor's declaration ended speculation of a "peace agreement," which started when Senator Mills came here from Albany last night for a conference with Mr. Mitchell. The Mayor denied a report that United States Senator Calder had been present at the Mills conference.

MAINE SAFETY COMMITTEE ASKS FUND OF MILLION

PORTLAND, Me.—An immediate appropriation by the Legislature of \$1,000,000 for defense was recommended by the State Committee on Public Safety yesterday. Resolutions also were adopted urging Maine senators and representatives in Congress to vote for the adoption of a resolution declaring that a state of war exists with Germany.

A telegram was sent to President Wilson assuring him of the loyal support of the State of Maine in every effort to defend the honor and safety of the United States.

Charles F. Weed, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the Committee on Safety in Massachusetts and president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, explained in detail the work that is being accomplished by the Massachusetts committee.

It was voted to create a legislative committee to confer with members of the Legislature with regard to needed legislation. The committee named consists of Harold M. Sewall, Halbert P. Gardner and former Governor William T. Cobb.

A resolution was adopted favoring the creation of a State police body and urging the Legislature to pass the legislation necessary for the organization of such a body.

A communication was read offering the James G. Blaine mansion in Augusta for headquarters for the committee. A vote of thanks was adopted.

GOV. WHITMAN SAYS IF NEED BE HE'LL DRAFT MEN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Governor Whitman informed members of the Merchants Association at a "universal training luncheon" here Tuesday that he would draft men for the National Guard to bring the force up to the strength required by the War Department if the volunteer method failed. He explained that a recent act of the Legislature empowered him to do so.

"It is not a power that I shrink from, gentlemen," he said, "if, in a time of war, cowardice and indifference menace the public safety, I would be as much the craven as the shirker if I did not use every force at my command to compel the slacker to take his place with the patriot."

"We are going to make a complete inventory of the military resources of the State," he continued, "and the word 'military' is to be taken in the broadest possible sense. Not only do we want a census of every male of military age, but we want every fact concerned with the industrial side of war."

"The one solid foundation upon which America's safety may be rested," he asserted, "is instant and complete recognition of the great idea that the national defense is an obligation that rests upon every citizen."

SECRET SERVICE AND POLICE IN CONTROL OF CITY

New York Deputy Commissioner Says Treason and Intrigue Are Under Control of Authorities, Who Are Working in Harmony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the United State Secret Service and the New York Police Department have under control, now, the situation involving treason and intrigue in various forms, was stated by Deputy Police Commissioner Leon G. Godley in a speech before the New York Flour Club at Hotel Biltmore. The Secret Service and the Police Department, he said, were working in complete accord.

"You would be astounded if you knew what we know," he said, "but what I dare not tell you or even hint at. But you can guess my meaning when I tell you that the Welland Canal was not blown up and that many other things have not happened. There may be some strange and apparently irrelevant actions on the part of the police that are not explained, but which I can assure you are not haphazard movements."

"Perhaps the men who take part in them do not understand what they are doing, but they obey orders because they have confidence that those who issue the orders have information which they have not. And let me say to you that we should have the same faith in the man whom we have chosen as the head of this Nation and who, we can rest assured, is acting upon information which we have not."

Bombs Made on Ship

Factory on German Vessel Admitted in Court

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Capt. Charles von Kleist, chief of the six defendants in the bomb plot trial, took the stand for cross-examination today on the story of bomb-making plants hidden in a fertilizer factory in Hoboken and in the deck house of a German vessel docked there.

Karl Schmidt, a German engineer, and his four assistants made the lead containers, the Government charges, while von Kleist and Dr. Walter T. Scheele filled them with acid. After a statement had been admitted in evidence that 250 shells for fire bombs had been manufactured in 12 days on board a German merchant steamship tied up at Hoboken, N. J., the Government closed its case against Capt. Charles von Kleist and five other Germans on trial for conspiracy to destroy vessels carrying munitions from American ports to the Entente Allies.

Counsel for the defendants moved for dismissal, but Judge Van Fleet, presiding, declared there was "ample evidence of conspiracy if the jury should find it sufficient."

Dr. Walter T. Scheele, who was indicted with von Kleist and the others, fled from Hoboken when the alleged bomb plot was disclosed, and is now believed to be in Mexico. Captain von Kleist denied that he had any criminal knowledge of the

bomb making, but admitted that when Dr. Scheele failed to pay some notes he had given to him, he (von Kleist) sought an interview with Wolf von Igel, an attaché of the German Embassy, because Scheele had told him von Igel "would pay." Von Igel recently returned to Germany with Count von Bernstorff.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The 750 officers and men of the German Navy who sought refuge in American waters on the cruisers Kromprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich were brought to Georgia on special trains from Philadelphia and placed for safekeeping in stockades at Ft. McPherson and Ft. Oglethorpe under guard of the Seventeenth Infantry.

The men from the Wilhelm, numbering more than 400, were assigned to Ft. McPherson, and those from the Eitel Friedrich to Ft. Oglethorpe.

When the train bearing the Wilhelm's crew arrived at Ft. McPherson, Captain Thierfeldt and eight German officers were met by officers of the Seventeenth Infantry and taken to Colonel Noyes. After a curt introduction of himself, Captain Thierfeldt presented each of the other officers, and then was told by Colonel Noyes:

"I have sent for you that I might know you and that you might know me." He had proceeded no further when Captain Thierfeldt interrupted to say: "My men are military men, just the same as you, and we will give no pledges."

"We have arranged to take care of you as well as possible," Colonel Noyes continued, "but future conditions will depend largely upon yourself."

While the men were being counted retreat was sounded, and the regimental band began to play "The Star Spangled Banner" as the flag was lowered. Just as it began its descent, Captain Thierfeldt called his men to attention, and it was held until the colors were down.

Among the Germans taken to Ft. Oglethorpe were also Lieutenant Berg and the prize crew which brought the raider Appam into Hampton Roads.

CHAIR FACTORY FOR SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—President A. V. Taddick of the Stuart Robinson Memorial College, at Blackie, Letcher county, Ky., has completed plans for the installation of a chair factory at the school to enable mountain students to pay their way through school. A chair factory at Portsmouth, O., which is being dismantled is being investigated.

FORD HALL PEACE MEETING

A mass meeting under the auspices of the emergency peace committee of Massachusetts will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in Ford Hall. The subject will be "Honor Without War." The principal speaker will be David Starr Jordan.

WAR SECRETARY ENROLLS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Newton D. Baker, "present occupation, Secretary of War," Tuesday formally enrolled himself as an alumnus of Johns Hopkins University, who is ready to place his personal services at the disposal of the Government in any capacity.

MILWAUKEE FREE PRESS DIRECTORS RESIGN OFFICES

President and Three Other Board Members Show Disapproval of Newspaper's Pro-German Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—At the annual meeting of the directors of the Milwaukee Free Press, which has consistently criticized the United States Government in its difficulties with Germany and remains strongly pro-German, despite the fact that the two nations are on the verge of war, four of the eight directors withdrew. Dr. Gilbert E. Seaman, president of the Free Press Corporation, and member of the board, said he withdrew because he could not conscientiously have any connection with a newspaper which, in his judgment, "was not loyally supporting the Government of the United States." Dr. Seaman had refused to perform his duties as head of the company for several months.

"I am not opposed to a propaganda for the right, for principle, or for decency, but I am opposed to a pro-German propaganda," said Emmet L. Richardson, another retiring director. August S. Lindemann, also retiring, said he believed it "a time for all men to be loyal to the United States." Erich C. Stearn said his retirement was due to personal bias due to personal business reasons.

The directors elected to fill the vacancies are Theodore Vilter, president of a manufacturing company; Erwin Foerster, first vice-president of a large hardware firm; James F. Trotman, attorney and former regent of the University of Wisconsin; Henry Fink, former United States marshal and former collector of internal revenue for this district. The directors reelected are Theodore Kronshage, a lawyer; Gustav Trostel, leather; Joseph Ewens, architect, and E. B. Gennrich.

When the Free Press Company was formed to take over the interests of former Senator Isaac Stephenson, who founded it, 80 representative citizens of Milwaukee purchased stock. A number of these have since repudiated its policy.

Kaiser's Portrait Removed

SPOKANE, Wash.—The portrait of Emperor William of Germany and the German flags were taken from the walls of Turner Hall, according to Dr. E. T. Richter, president of the Deutsche Gesellschaft, which represents 2500 Germans in Spokane. "The portrait and the German flags," said Dr. Richter, "are to be replaced by American flags."

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Army and Navy Uniforms

For All Arms of the Service

for Officers of the Reserve Corps—

for College Men training for the Army

and Military Training Schools

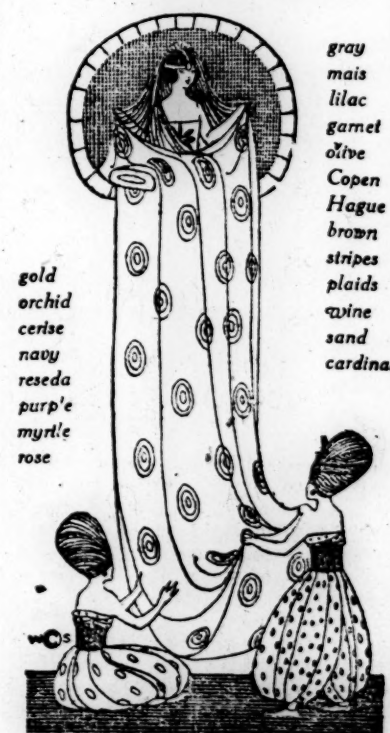
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Soft satins, taffetas, plain or satin-striped, La Jerez, fancy Georgette, crepe de chine, striped tub silks, silk broadcloths and other fascinating fabrics, at 1.50, 2.00 to 5.00 yard.

Samples sent without charge. Mail orders filled.

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"No hill too steep—No sand too deep"

THERE are two outstanding features that compel admiration from all who ride in the Wolverine Eight. Those features are its remarkable smoothness of operation. And, its equally remarkable ease of riding. To form a proper estimate of the importance of these dominating characteristics you must ride in a Wolverine Eight. We advise that you arrange for this ride at once.

Five-Passenger Touring Car, \$1395. Four-Passenger Cruiser, including five wire wheels \$1495. Wood wheels \$100 less. Two-Passenger Roadster, \$1395. Five-Passenger Sedan (Detachable Top) including regular top, \$1905. All prices f. o. b. factory.

Jackson Motor Car Company
New England Distributors
A. H. SOWERS, Treas. and Gen. Mgr.
1109 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
Phone Brighton 2210
Branches, WORCESTER-BROCKTON
Also our Model 350 Jackson Light Eight, for \$1650

PACIFISTS TO OPPOSE WAR MEASURES IN CONGRESS

SOCIALIST GROUP VIEWS DEFENSE AS A NECESSITY

Lack of Unity in Relation to Question of War Disclosed Among Members of Party in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lack of unity among Socialists in the United States in relation to the question of war is reflected in a statement declaring for defense as a necessity, and signed by Captain Sinclair, J. G. Phelps Stokes, William English Walling, Charles Edward Russell, Mrs. Jack London, Mary Craig Sinclair, George Sterling and W. J. Ghent.

"We consider it the business of Socialists," the statement reads, "to adjust themselves to events. To stand immovably by one's opinions may be a sign of heroism, but it may also be a sign of selfishness, and it is necessary to discriminate between the two."

"We declare it our conviction that there is a difference, even from the point of view of revolutionary socialism, between democratic and autocratic governments. As a political party, relying upon the vote, we necessarily believe in, support and defend constitutional government; leaving it to anarchists and anti-parliamentarian socialists to proclaim the unreason of any distinction among capitalist governmental systems."

"We declare it impossible for democratic nations to disarm, or even to weaken their defenses, in the presence of autocratic nations. If we could have a full revolutionary Socialist program tomorrow we might be called upon to defend it against nations which were organized for aggression under military and aristocratic rulers; precisely as revolutionary France was called upon to defend her ideals against the rest of Europe. It is futile to talk of appealing to the workers in the countries where the workers are unorganized and without power, and would not even be permitted to know of our appeal."

"We declare that the proper aim of Socialist world-politics at the present time is an alliance of the politically advanced nations for the defense of the democratic principle throughout the world. If, at the conclusion of the present war, any of the autocratic nations should become democratic, they would, of course, be welcomed into such an alliance. Thus only can progress toward world peace be secured and gradual disarmament made practicable."

"We declare for the democratization of diplomacy. We would have the world-politics of America precisely declared. We would provide that diplomatic communications should be published, and a more immediate control of foreign relations insisted upon by the people."

"We declare that the proper program for the American Socialist movement is the common ownership and democratic control of the instruments and means of defense. We believe that there is no danger of democracy in a citizen army and navy, controlled by the people. The danger lies in an incompetent army and navy, controlled by grafting politicians and a munitions lobby; a hired army of wage slaves, offered by a class, and serving as a support to the aristocratic tradition."

"We declare for the democratization of the military service. We would democratize West Point and Annapolis by providing that admission to Government military and naval schools should be through the ranks, as a reward for physical, mental and moral efficiency demonstrated in the service. We would have social equality the ideal in both Army and Navy."

"We declare for the modernization of the military service. Military training is not of necessity futile, it is only stupidity and traditionalism which make it so. To use only volunteers in national defense is to kill off the men of courage and character, and to breed from weakness and incompetence, and this is a national suicide. A vital military system should be an organic part of our national life, and as socialism and democracy bring us toward the world federation, and put war farther into the background of human possibilities, our military organization would naturally be turned to the ends of peace."

RAILROAD CUT FOR SO. BOSTON DISCUSSED

Proponents and opponents of the project of widening the New Haven cut in South Boston, so as to provide for four tracks, instead of two as at present, appeared before the Public Service Commission, at a hearing on the proposal today. At a recent meeting the Boston City Council failed to approve the plan for the widening.

Numerous residents of South Boston, members of the Legislature, and property owners, headed by former Lieut. Gov. Edward P. Barry and Francis J. W. Ford of the Boston City Council, opposed the petition of the New Haven Railroad for authority to make the widening alterations.

The railroad company was represented by F. A. Farnham, who declared that the industrial development of South Boston is being handicapped by the narrow cut in the South Bay flats. In support of his argument he stated that the project has the approval of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston Finance Commission and the State Waterways Commission.

PRESIDENT TO STAND FIRM FOR FREEDOM OF SEA

(Continued from page one)

ment of Senator Hitchcock has been that the President might be open to a possible change of front. Those who are in a position to know are positive that on the main proposition that the freedom of the seas must be secured and the honor of the United States upheld the President cannot be moved. Nor is there any feeling that he will ask other than a declaration that a state of war exists.

It is explained in Administration circles that the statements made in some quarters that the President will dictate to Congress has no foundation in fact and does the President a great injustice. None more than he knows that all he can do is the present circumstances is to make recommendations and that the responsibility and action are up to Congress.

Despite all influences that may be brought to bear by pacifists and other interests separated from those working with an eye single to the protection of the country, at the moment there is no indication that any change will be made from the determination the Administration has reached to safeguard the country's interests and honor at any cost. Preparations in every department are going ahead on that basis.

Meanwhile, the House Foreign Affairs Committee is working on the legislation it will introduce immediately after the President concludes his address to Congress.

According to present views of the committee, the "war resolution" will require the efforts of this Government to adjust its differences with Germany amicably, its failure to do this successfully, its decision to take steps to meet the aggressions launched against it, the fact that Germany, through her acts, has created a state of war between Germany and the United States, and will recommend the appropriation of sufficient funds to carry on the war to a successful and speedy termination.

The consensus of opinion among members of both houses of Congress now gathering in Washington is that Congress will follow whatever action the President may recommend in the present crisis.

Dependent Aid Plan

Navy League to Add to Government Allowance

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plans to stimulate recruiting for the Navy and its auxiliary services by making it possible for men who volunteer to feel certain of their dependents and families will be applied early and discussed here at "National service" meeting, held by the Navy League of the United States.

Sir Herbert B. Ames, honorary secretary of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, described how \$21,000,000 has been collected and \$14,000,000 more subscribed for a similar cause in Canada. It is proposed to raise money for this purpose in this country should the United States go to war, to be known as the Navy League war relief fund.

"Giving for this purpose is absolutely universal in Canada," Sir Herbert said. "The Patriotic Fund says to every one there: 'If you can't go fight yourself, you ought to do something toward the support of those whose husbands and fathers have gone.' Every one in Canada takes a pride in doing his bit to help. We give pins with this inscription, 'I am keeping my man at the front,' and it costs \$20 a month to wear that."

"The Government makes a separate allowance of \$20 a month for the families of the men who enlisted, and, in addition, they are required to give their families \$15 a month of their pay. This means \$35 a month for the wives and children of soldiers."

"But this is not enough to support them, and the Patriotic Fund is auxiliary to it. A young wife without children, living with parents, is allowed by the fund \$5 a month more. If she is keeping house she gets \$10, and if there are children, graded allowances are made for them according to age and the expenses of comfortable living in the community in which they reside."

"The method of collecting, he said, is to apportion each Province, on a basis of population, wealth and nationality, the amount it should pay. The amount is further allocated within the provinces upon the countries and towns. Virtually all, he said, have given more than allotted to them."

Col. Robert M. Thompson, president of the Navy League, said that this Government must make a "separation allowance" for the families of men who enlist, and that the league, with its present organization, will run an auxiliary fund similar to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, without taking a cent for expenses out of contributions.

Plans of Pacifists

Attempt to Show Antiwar Party Is in Majority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—When Congress convenes Monday the pacifists hope "to create as big a peace demonstration in Washington as has ever been held." The Emergency Peace Federation says:

"We are going to show Congress and the President that the anti-war party in this country is in the majority. We expect to have 10,000 and probably 15,000 pacifists marching through the streets when Congress convenes at noon. If the Government

will not listen to the voices of peace-lovers it may be impressed with the sight of them."

"Supplementing our demonstration there will be another. It will be in the form of 1,000,000 telegrams and letters which will reach the President and arriving Congressmen on that day. We are sending 10,000 letters to all parts of the country, telling pacifists who cannot be in Washington to send telegrams. Our purpose is patriotic. President Wilson says he wants to know how the public stands. We will tell him."

One of the letters being sent throughout the country says: "The members of Congress are directly responsible to the people who elected them, and there are 100,000,000 of us. The federation believes the people want peace today as much as they did last November, when they reelected Mr. Wilson 'because he kept us out of war.' In the name of humanity and America's best interests we urge you to act immediately on the inclosed."

Inclosures include methods by which the pacifists are urged to make their desires felt. These methods include crowding Washington hotel and into the lobbies of Congress, insisting on hearings before the President, the Cabinet and the important congressional committees, and making "every Congressman realize that the people refuse to be stampeded into war."

Roosevelt Offer Filed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The offer of Col. Theodore Roosevelt to raise a division of volunteer troops has been filed in the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army, along with thousands of offers of a similar kind, most of which cover only the personal services of the men making them. Many men have offered to raise a company of infantry, a troop of cavalry or larger units of these and other military arms.

British American Volunteers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than 500 American citizens of British descent have volunteered for the British-American regiment which is being raised in this country for service in case of war, it is announced. Lieut. Col. J. Thord-Grey, who is in charge of the work, said so many applications are being received that it is possible the regiment may be expanded into a brigade.

Need of 1000 Motor Cars.

A thousand motor cars will soon be needed by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, according to a bulletin issued from the State House today. So much difficulty has been experienced by the committee on trucks and motor cars in securing replies to their urgent requests for the registration of motor vehicles for emergency purposes that at a meeting this morning a statement was prepared calling attention to the serious duplication of efforts by various organizations. It was urged that other organizations report to the State committee what they have done so that the preparation may be thoroughly coordinated through that office. They will be asked to add cars on their lists to those being prepared at the State committee's headquarters.

Military Training Resolution

In the Massachusetts Senate today Senator James E. MacPherson of Framingham announced that he would offer the following resolution: "Resolved, that the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled recommend the immediate establishment by Congress of an adequate system of universal military and naval training under the direction of the National Government." The order also provides that copies of the order, if adopted, be sent to the President and Massachusetts senators and representatives in Congress.

Report on Enlistments

A report from the adjutant-general's office to Chairman Storrow, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, stated that 1809 applicants for enlistment in the National Guard have been examined and of this number 773 have passed, as follows:

	Applicants	Passed
Sunday	400	142
Monday	802	281
Tuesday	578	350
Total	1,809	773

FOOD COMMISSION MEASURE IS URGED

The Special Committee on Commissions heard Henry Sterling representing the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, in executive session today on House Bill 1718. This measure has the sanction of the labor interests and is designed to create a food commission to consist of the Governor, the Attorney-General and three other members to be named by the Governor for the purpose of conserving and safeguarding the food supply of this country.

In opening his arguments Mr. Sterling told the committee that \$350,000,000 worth of food would be consumed in Massachusetts during 1918 and that only \$80,000,000 worth could be produced here.

Three scholarships of \$200 each, offered by Harvard University, provide instruction for special students in the school of architecture during the academic year 1917-18. Applications must be in the hands of the dean of the school of architecture on April 4 and a blank form of application filled out and filed not later than April 11.

NINTH REGIMENT, M. N. G., RECEIVES ORDERS FOR DUTY

(Continued from page one)

The National Guard regiments in Boston, recruiting was especially successful yesterday. During the week, it was said, every Massachusetts company will be recruited to full peace strength and some, if permission is received from the War Department, from Washington, will be brought to war strength immediately.

Lynx at Navy Yard

Appeal for College Men to Man the Patrol Boats Is Issued

The motor boat Lynx arrived at the Navy Yard today to await orders for another enrollment tour. The motor boat Actus, which is one of the latest type of motor boats designed for scout and coast patrol duty, sailed today under sealed orders on a scouting expedition "somewhere along the coast."

Commander George G. Mitchell, who has charge of the enrollment headquarters at the Charlestown Navy Yard, today issued an appeal for college men, both graduates and undergraduates, to join the college units which are being formed to man the patrol boats for coast defenses of the First Naval District. Commander Mitchell and his officers have organized 50 units already and half of this number consists of college men. Within a short time enrollment officers will be detailed to the various colleges where they will cooperate with the members of the faculties in securing the enrollment of students.

More than 300 men have been enrolled in the Boston offices and 350 men at the Portsmouth office, making a total of 1150 men who are now ready to respond to the orders of the Naval Reserve officers. Several ladies called at the Navy Yard enrollment office today and volunteered their services. Their names were taken, but to date only one woman has been enrolled and she has been placed at clerical work.

Home Guards Planned

More Massachusetts Cities Prepare for Eventualities of War

More Massachusetts cities took steps to establish home guards at meetings held yesterday afternoon and last night. Foremost among them was Boston itself, where the Boston Public Safety Committee, meeting at the City Building, made plans for organizing male city employees into an emergency protective force that will, if formed, be 10,000 strong. That is the number of men in the city employ who will be available, according to Mayor Curley, for defensive or other duty if needed.

Cambridge led other Greater Boston cities in preparing for Home Guard Corps last night, when the members of the Cambridge City Guard Veteran Corps voted to form a Home Guard from the former members of the National Guard there. There will be upwards of 800 men in such an organization, it was stated, and the services of this group will be tendered both the Governor and Mayor Rockwood. The guards' old armory in Central Square will be secured for drills.

At Somerville a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen will be held tomorrow, and a call for 1500 volunteers to act as special policemen in case of need is planned to follow the meeting.

Last night the Norwood Committee on Public Safety organized and began immediately to begin recruiting for a Home Guard of 500 members, while at Everett the police were given posters to distribute, calling the citizens to a mass meeting, at which a Home Guard is to be organized. The formation of a protective body of men, preferably those who will not go into active service with regular, reserve or National Guard troops, is part of the program of every town and city safety committee that is organized on the plan of the State Committee on Public Safety.

Plea for Military Training

In an effort to get 100,000 signatures in Massachusetts, 50,000 blank petitions calling upon President Wilson and Congress to put in force a system of compulsory military training for young men, have been distributed by the National Security League. Already 10,000 signatures have been obtained, according to officials at the office of the league, 42 Water Street. The text of the petition is as follows: "To the President and Congress of the United States:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, strongly urge the immediate adoption by the United States of a system of universal military training and service, providing for the training of young men prior to their twentieth year, with subsequent liability for service."

Woman Yeoman on Duty

NEWPORT, R. I.—Miss Elizabeth Harry, the first woman yeoman to report for active duty at the Naval Training Station here, is on duty.

Wakefield Raising Fund

Up to noon today more than \$1000 of a \$5000 fund which is being raised by Wakefield citizens for the benefit of Company A, Sixth Regiment, and for protection, had been secured. With part of the \$5000 sought, a motor truck will be purchased for the company. A meeting to recruit a Wakefield home guard will be held Friday night in the armory.

ALUMNI OF BOSTON HIGH SCHOOLS TO FURNISH REGIMENT

Plans Formulated by Which Recruiting Will Begin When Guard Enlistments Are Closed

Boston high schools will give to Massachusetts a full regiment of school-trained soldiers, recruiting for which will be begun as soon as companies of the Massachusetts National Guard have been recruited to full strength, according to Capt. Charles A. Ranlett, senior instructor in military drill in the schools. A movement has been put on foot by the alumni of the high schools, in which military drill has been a feature since it was inaugurated by returned soldiers during Civil War times, to form a full war strength regiment from their number, including also high school cadets now in training who are old enough for service. Military drill in the high schools has received an added impetus this week.

To avoid interference with plans to recruit the National Guard companies to full strength immediately those in charge of the high school movement are waiting until the former work is complete. Then enrollment in the proposed regiment will begin.

Lieut. Daniel E. Canby, instructor in military music, has been called to active duty with the Ninth Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry, which was ordered to mobilize Sunday night. Col. George H. Benyon, head of military instruction, and Captains Ranlett and George S. Penney, instructors, are expected to be called into action at any moment, in which case the High School Cadets will be without instructors. Asked yesterday whether this would materially affect their work, Captain Ranlett, who was then inspecting drill companies at the Dorchester High School, declared that it would not.

"Several of the senior officers in the high school companies" he said "are Plattsburgh men, some of them are in the National Guard companies, and one man at least is already named for West Point. They are perfectly capable of continuing the work when we are called into service. I expect to be called next week."

Captain Ranlett declared that the United States must look to its high schools for military training. He advocated a more complete system of instruction, additional equipment and a summer camp of two weeks to one month in length where the boys would receive intensive training and practice in maneuvers.

"Many of the high school cadet companies are as well drilled as the National Guardsmen," he said. "There are 1500 boys now drilling in Boston schools at ages of 12 to 18 years. They are given 70 hours of drill each school year and practically a full company is present at every drill. In the National Guard it is often the case that a large per cent of men are not regular attendants at drill. In the high school there is an entirely different situation. Each boy is compelled to be present and the full amount of instruction is in this way given to them. While one must always bear in mind that they are boys, inclined to be mischievous and perhaps not so serious as the men, there is also much to be said in their favor. They are more enthusiastic and are at just the right age to get the training that will make them the best soldiers."

Mobilization of the Second and Ninth regiments has taken some of the boys out of high school, Captain Ranlett also said. If other regiments are mobilized more of them will have to go. Beginning last week boys in the senior grade of the Boston high schools have been given rifle drill. Six target rifles were allotted to each building and indoor ranges are used. There are two or three boys who can make practically perfect scores.

Captain Ranlett said that there are many thousands of high school alumni from which the proposed Boston high school regiment will be formed. He added that requests from former members, many of them now living in the western part of the country, have come in, asking to be listed if the regiment is formed.

Women's Part Growing

Increasing Duties in Safety Campaign Are Being Assumed

The part of women in the Massachusetts safety campaign has been made larger each day since the break with Germany. Today it was stated that the membership of the Volunteer Clerical Corps has passed the 800 mark and that there are now companies in

At the same time a host of women are enlisted in the ranks of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness and the Navy League, preparing equipment for soldiers and sailors. And a large number are on the list of the Active Corps of motor drivers affiliated with the Special Aid Society.

But today women entered into recruiting as well. Mrs. Charles T. Owen yesterday volunteered as an aid and was assigned by Maj. William H. Parker, in charge of the marine recruiting station at 22 Tremont Row, to duty at the recruiting tent on Boston Common. She will work with Mrs. Viviana Whittall Adams and Mrs. Annie May Daniels. The women are on duty daily from 10 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. to relieve non-commissioned officers on recruiting duty.

Many women have enrolled for the reserve forces, and will do clerical work, telephone operating, telegraphing (including wireless), translating and interpreting and motor driving. Arrangements are being made by the Boston Elevated Railway Company looking toward the employment of women as conductors and brakemen if there should be a scarcity of men in Boston.

Mass Meeting Planned

Boston people will be asked next Saturday night to approve resolutions endorsing any warlike action President Wilson may take against Germany when a public mass meeting is held at the Boston Opera House. At a meeting of a special committee in charge of the patriotic rally held yesterday afternoon at the home of Alexander Seidewitz, 77 Mt. Vernon Street, a list of speakers was prepared, announcement was made that the Mayor of Boston will preside and arrangements for an overflow meeting were talked of. On the stage at the mass meeting will be 100 citizens of Boston who are leaders in preparedness work.

No admission is being charged to the public except for one block of reserved seats which is being sold to defray the expenses. These seats are on sale at the offices of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness, 601 Boylston Street.

Boston, Worcester, Fitchburg, Fall River, Springfield and New Bedford. The mark set by the officers of the corps is, however, far above 1000 members. These women are organized "to provide intelligent clerical service in times of civic disaster." Miss Lila F. Webb, 36 Woolson Street, Mattapan, is receiving applications for membership.

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Yale to Hear Dr. Jordan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University will hear David Starr Jordan talk pacifism tomorrow in spite of the fact that on Monday President Hibben of Princeton refused to allow him to talk there. Prof. William Lyon Phelps, a peace at any price enthusiast, will introduce the speaker.

Declaring that the patience of the people of the United States has been exhausted and that Germany has already committed the "overt act" for which the President has been waiting, United States Senator John W. Weeks last night declared he believed United States would go to war next week. He did not think that there was anything for the United States to do now, but to protect the lives and property of its citizens. He was speaking before the Boston Druggists Association at Young's Hotel.

"The President of the United States has acted with patience toward Germany, until that patience has been exhausted, as has the patience of the majority of the citizens of the United States," he said. "The people of the United States want peace in Europe."

"For the last three years conditions have been such that Germany and the United States are drifting toward war, and Germany is making war on the United States, and not the United States making war on Germany."

"Next Monday, when Congress is in session, it will be stated officially that three passenger ships have been sunk by Germans without notice, and no attempt made on the part of the German boats to take the passengers to a place of safety. Personally, I do not think there is anything for the United States to do but protect the lives and property of its citizens."

Simmons College

The senior class at Simmons College has voted to present a cup to the Simmons Athletic Association on which the numerals of the class winning in hockey will be engraved. Class track managers are: Senior, Miss Jessie H. McMullin; junior, Miss Eleanor Strong; sophomore, Miss Mary Klein; freshman, Miss Barbara Joy.

HOTEL BARS PACIFISTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—George C. Brown, manager of the Park Avenue Hotel, after ousting two women pacifists, today ordered peace propagandists permanently barred from the hotel.

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Brookline Cambridge Malden
Watertown Lynn Salem

"You Can Rely on Lewandos"

Germany, Lord Robert condemned as being impossible to reconcile with their object in waging war, namely, defense of the rights of small nations.

MUNITION FACTORY EXPLOSION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Munitions Ministry reports that an explosion took place at a munition factory in the North of England early yesterday morning. No serious damage was done, but there was one person killed and nine injured, three seriously. The explosion was due to accidental causes.

RECRUITING OFFICES OPENED

Ensign Harry J. Lund has been appointed recruiting officer for the Massachusetts Naval Militia in charge of the recruiting office in Mechanics Building, Huntington Avenue. Other offices have been opened at Fall River, New Bedford, Springfield, Lynn, Marshfield and Newburyport. The naval militia now has 850 men and 63 officers. It will be recruited to 1016 men, its full peace strength, immediately. Then, when further authorization is received, it will be increased to war strength.

SCHOOL CENTER MEETING

A patriotic mass meeting on American preparedness is to be held at the Charlestown School Center at the high school, Charlestown, this evening. Michael J. Murray, associate justice of the Boston Municipal Court will speak. Plattsburg pictures will be shown and patriotic music given.

encouraging to India, proving that she had truth and stanch friends and that her interests would be stoutly defended when the fiscal system was reviewed. He read a very cordial message from the Prime Minister, who referred to India's contribution to the financing of the war and to the invaluable military services of India's army, adding that the fact that India should come forward of her own accord on this crisis and render such loyal and opportune assistance would tend to increase the mutual understanding among all races and peoples under the British Crown.

TWO DESTROYERS SUNK

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The following statement: "was issued by the Admiralty last night: 'A British destroyer recently struck a mine in the phannel and sank. Four officers and 17 men were saved.

"Another of these vessels sank today after a collision with a steamer. One man was lost. There were no other casualties."



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Frederick D.
BROOKLYN—N

Lord Robert Cecil, the Blockade Minister, replied at considerable length, detailing the steps taken to strengthen the blockade. They had practically got rid of the Declaration of London and the distinction between conditional and absolute contraband was the most important step taken was the rationing of neutrals in the war area. He vigorously defended the method of rationing by agreement instead of by compulsion, and said the Danish agreement had been a complete success from the blockade point of view.

trials was, however, Lord Robert said, a more difficult matter. The only way of stopping exports of these to Germany was by bargains on the basis of not depriving them of certain advantages, and supplying them with certain commodities, in return for which they restricted their exports of home produce to enemies.

Commander Bellair's course of arresting all cargoes of feeding stuffs etc., and not permitting the passage unless the countries to which they were consigned would agree not to export the agricultural produce to

NE OF THE SMARTEST Hats shown this season, most distinctive in shape, in the character of fabrics and trimming and in the application of the decoration. Made of lisere straw with taffeta silk ornament of jet or beads. The scalloped lines of the flare, which extend also to the back, make this Hat really becoming as well as smart.

Leser & Co. INC.
NEW YORK

OLD IRONSIDES ASSOCIATION

Members of the Old Ironsides Association dined last night at the Hotel Lenox and passed a resolution pledging their loyalty to President Wilson. The tables were set in the form of the famous frigate with the United States flag for a mast. M. H. Gulesian, president of the association, introduced Lieutenant-Governor Calvin Coolidge

RADCLIFFE CHORAL SOCIETY

A concert will be given in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on April 12 by the Radcliffe Choral Society, assisted by the Harvard Glee Club, in the interest of the scholarships of the society. The

AMUSEMENTS
SYMPHONY HALL
EASTER SUNDAY, APRIL 8, AT 7.30
HANDEL and HAYDN
SOCIETY

Boston Symphony Orchestra
DR. KARL MUCK, Conductor
With the Generous Assistance of the
Redcliffe Choral Society and Harvard
University Glee Club (200 Voices)
DR. A. T. DAVISON, Conductor
Tickets 2.00, 1.50 and 1.00 Now

JORDAN HALL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 31, AT 3
EDDY BROWN
Violin
Recital
Tickets 1.50, 1.00, 75c, 50c, at Symphony Hall.
JORDAN HALL
MONDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 1, AT 3

HAROLD JACQUES
Bauer : Thibaud
Tickets 2.00 1.50 1.00 75c 50c Suncheon Hall

and the society is endeavoring to do away with as many as possible. Residents in more prosperous sections who vote for license are thrusting the evil on the less fortunate people, and one way in which these voters could be brought to realize the trouble they are making is to have the saloons located in the sections which voted "wet" in proportion to the vote. Up to the pres-

In Easter

Every section of Hahne's responds to the call of Easter with styles that are new and authentic.

of perfect dress.

The smartest of footwear
and silk stockings that
will step out gayly in

line, with all the accessories that do so much to perfect one's costume.

and will be delighted
to serve you.

BILL FOR SUNDAY BASEBALL IN THE HOUSE DEFEATED

Lower Branch of Massachusetts Legislature Refuses to Substitute Measure for the Adverse Report of the Committee

Sunday amateur baseball was defeated in the Massachusetts House yesterday by a roll-call vote of 158 to 68 after a lengthy debate. The House had before it the question of substituting for an adverse report of the Committee on Legal Affairs a bill petitioned for by Representative John J. Mitchell of Springfield to permit amateur baseball on Sunday with certain restrictions.

Mr. Mitchell and others argued for Sunday baseball, saying that it would provide a means of recreation, while those in opposition asserted that it would be an encroachment on the sanctity and peace of the Sabbath and an opening toward professional ball and other outdoor sports.

The House rejected the bill to provide that the State shall pay a sum of \$500 to towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants which raise \$500 for the maintenance of a public nurse. The bill was reported favorably by the Committee on Public Health, but the Committee on Ways and Means reported that the measure ought not to pass.

Without debate the House passed to be engrossed the bill providing for the registration of chiropractors by the State Board of Registration in Medicine.

By a rising vote of 53 to 15, the House rejected a bill to appropriate \$53,000 for the improvement of Beaver Brook in Natick, Ashland, Sherborn and Framingham. Rejection was recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill to change the open season for partridges, woodcock, quail, gray squirrels, hares and rabbits from the period of Oct. 12 to Nov. 12 to that of Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, was passed to be engrossed in the House by a roll-call vote of 148 to 77.

In the Senate yesterday the adverse report of the Committee on the Judiciary on the bill to investigate the office of Joseph C. Pelletier, District Attorney of Suffolk County was accepted without debate.

The Senate substituted for an adverse committee report a bill enabling fire, water, improvement, light and watch districts, which have the power of taxation, to participate in the distribution of the new State income tax, much as the act of 1916 authorized cities and towns to participate.

The Senate reconsidered the vote by which it had referred to the next General Court the bill for photographing the manuscript designated "Massachusetts Archives." The bill was placed in the calendar.

The bill to incorporate the city of Methuen was passed to be engrossed.

The adverse report of the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs on the petition for the construction of a subway station at or near the corner of Boylston and Berkeley streets in Boston was accepted.

The adverse report of the Committee on Labor on the petition that the State Board of Labor and Industries, instead of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration shall render decisions in regard to strikes, was accepted.

Additional committee reports received in the Senate yesterday included the following:

Ways and Means—"Ought to pass" on recommendation of Tax Commissioner that he be empowered to gather information relative to the value of real estate by examining of records in Registers of Deeds and by requiring assessors to furnish information; \$2000 Appropriation Bill to allow the Fish and Game Commission to give exhibitions to educate the public in the conservation and protection of birds, fish and game.

Metropolitan Affairs—A bill providing that the Metropolitan Park Commission be authorized to expend \$10,000 to acquire land and to construct a parkway or boulevard from Maple and Jefferson streets, in Newton, eastward along the southern bank of the Charles River, to connect with the parkway or driveway authorized in 1915. Representative Sherburne dissenting; bill providing for the extension of the Woburn Parkway at an expense of \$25,000. Representative Sherburne dissenting.

Bank and Banking—No legislation necessary on the portion of the annual report of the Attorney-General Atwill which relates to the investments of savings banks in the securities of the Hampden Railroad Corporation or of other corporations.

Among the committee reports received in the House yesterday were: Railroads—Reference to next Legislature on petition that the East Boston Terminal Railroad Company be relieved from its bond given to the State. Harbor and Public Lands—Bill to require the license of foreign corporations engaged in wrecking or salvaging in the tide waters of the State.

Labor—Bill forbidding deductions of pay of employees for tardiness in excess of the proportionate pay reckoned by quarter hour periods.

Judiciary—Against the incorporation of the New England Milk Producers Association; Senator Hobson dissenting.

Banks and Banking—Bill to incorporate Felix Vorenberg, Edward A. Filene and others as the Massachusetts Credit Union Association.

Roads and Bridges—Bill for fine of from \$20 to \$200 or imprisonment from two weeks to two years, or both, for operators who run their automobiles when under the influence of

liquor; bill which punishes the stealing of automobiles by imprisonment in the State Prison not over five years or in jail not over two years; bill striking out the qualification "on wheels" in specifying the vehicles which shall carry lights by night; reference to next Legislature on petition for State highway in Grafton; leave to withdraw on petition that part of the license money from motor vehicles be paid to cities and towns.

State House and Libraries—An appropriation of \$25,700 for making such alterations in the new west wing of the State House as the State House Commission finds necessary.

Ways and Means—An appropriation of \$5000 for an investigation relative to the sewage discharged into Boston Harbor, the work to be done by the chairman of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, the health commissioner and the commission of public works of Boston, the body to determine whether there is any practical, economical way of removing from the sewage any merchantable products contained therein, with report to the Legislature by the second Wednesday of January, 1918. Ought to pass, on the appropriation of \$1000 for enlarging the Mt. Tom State Reservation.

Mercantile Affairs—Bill that the commissioner of weights and measures shall be known as the commissioner of standards, with \$2000 salary and power to appoint six inspectors, at \$1800 a year each.

Towns—Against annexation of part of Methuen to Lawrence; leave to withdraw on petition for the annexation of South Hadley to Holyoke; bill that Ipswich may appropriate \$1500 a year to the Ipswich Hospital Association; bill validating the vote of South Hadley this year in acting upon the granting of liquor licenses.

NATURALIZATION WORK RUSHING AT FEDERAL BUILDING

Application for naturalization papers by aliens desiring to become citizens of the United States reached high water mark at the Federal Building in Boston yesterday, and is expected to be exceeded today. An average of 40 applications daily was increased yesterday to the issuance of 107 first papers and 27 second papers, while the clerks in the office declared that nearly 50 men left the building without having been able to obtain any papers.

The present rush began on Saturday, and on Monday forenoon, when those applicants who had complied with the necessary requirements were being sworn in as citizens by Judge Morton in the District Court on the third floor, the line of those desiring to obtain new papers stretched far out into the hall from the naturalization office on the floor above.

The clerks reported that the applicants included many different nationalities, and it was noticed that there was a falling off in the usual number of Germans.

PACIFIST SPEECHES RESULT IN DISORDER

Harvard preparedness enthusiasts, vigorously objecting to pacifist propaganda, last night caused a meeting of the Harvard Union for American Neutrality, which was called by Cecil H. Smith, chairman, to disband in disorder.

The meeting was being held at 60 Mt. Auburn Street. During a speech by Hallowell Davis '18, students in the audience began to make objections from the floor. Immediately others followed, both asking question and denouncing the position of the speaker. So concerted was the filibuster, which had been planned in advance, that it was impossible to continue the meeting.

A proposition to request Dr. David Starr Jordan, former president of Leland Stanford Jr. University, to address the next meeting of the club was to have been put before the members at last night's meeting.

PACIFIC INTERNMENT CAMP STORY DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A report from San Francisco that an internment camp is being prepared at Angel Island is declared not authentic at the War Department. No preparations of the kind are being made either there or at any other point in the United States, it is said. The policy of the Government concerning unauthorized Germans is that the Government will interfere in no way with the nationals of Germany as long as they conduct themselves in an orderly manner and obey the laws of this country. All reports of threatened internment that may appear in the future, or until the Government sees the necessity of changing its policy, will be false.

The report in question was that the Government has already begun preparation of a German detention camp on Angel Island in San Francisco Bay.

DR. ROWLEY REELECTED

At the forty-ninth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, yesterday, Dr. Francis H. Rowley was re-elected president; Albert E. Pillsbury, first vice-president and counselor; Charles G. Bancroft, second vice-president; Guy Richardson, secretary; Eben Shite, treasurer; S. L. Shapleigh, assistant treasurer; and two new directors, Charles A. Barnard of Brighton and Mrs. Ernestine May Kettle of Weston. Dr. Rowley was also re-elected president of the American Humane Society, and three new directors, William E. Putnam and Charles K. Bolton of Boston and Mrs. M. Jennie Kendall of Nashua, N. H., were elected.

HOUSE CONTROL TO BE SOUGHT BY REPUBLICANS

Temporary Organization Probable Only to Assure Quick Action on Emergency Measures—Democrats Sanguine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With several different factions busy working out a final plan for organization of the coming House of Representatives, harmony is being called for by members of Congress who are fully appreciative of the demands quite certain to be made by international affairs upon the Nation's greatest lawmaking body when the President reads his message next Monday. The insistence and general admission that the President must face a unified Congress, with petty strife not even latent, is a dominating factor in the situation today.

Representative Mann, minority leader, following a conference with Majority Leader Kitchin today, said he believed both Republicans and Democrats would present complete tickets in the House Monday.

As usual, the Democrats appear to stand practically solid in adherence to the plan of their party leaders for obtaining full control of the House, with Champ Clark the continuing Speaker. The Democrats are declared to have the support of several independents. The Republicans, however, are a divided camp. James R. Mann of Illinois, the minority floor leader, seems to be waging a faltering campaign for the speakership, notwithstanding his offer to withdraw from the contest if sure of bipartisan organization, which now seems a doubtful outcome.

Now comes along Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, who has been prominently mentioned as minority floor leader under the speakership of Mr. Mann, opposing bipartisanism and favoring a temporary organization of the House when it meets next week, so that a quick start may be made on the emergency legislation called for by the virtual state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government. In a statement, Mr. Lenroot says:

"There will be presented to the Republican conference on Saturday a proposition substantially as follows: That if at the end of a certain ballot a Speaker shall not have been elected, the Republicans shall then propose a provisional organization, which shall continue until the necessary appropriation and war-measures are passed. This provisional organization would continue the organization of the Sixty-fourth Congress, including the Speaker and other officers, for such limited time, and provides that the committees of the Sixty-fourth Congress, so far as necessary for the consideration of appropriations and emergency legislation, should also continue for such time. Vacancies existing by members not being returned to the Sixty-fifth Congress could be filled in the usual way."

He believes there would be a long contest in the attempt to select non-partisan committees, and says Mr. Mann's proposal is contrary to the Republican committee's action. "If the Republicans have the votes to organize the House, it is their duty to do so," says Mr. Lenroot. "All that should be asked of them is that the public business should not be impeded through a deadlock, and the plan outlined will afford that. From the standpoint of patriotism in this crisis, this ought to be the position of Republicans. Indeed, the patriotic thing for the Democrats to do would be to permit the Republicans to organize provisionally. Republicans are no less patriotic than Democrats. If the Republicans succeed in organizing the House, they will at once become a positive force and demonstrate their ability to legislate wisely in the interest of the American people."

"If the Republicans in the organization of the House, surrender everything and do not make an honest effort to obtain control in the manner I have indicated, they will forfeit the respect and confidence of the Republic. Even though we fail to organize the House, we shall have done our duty, and whether we fail to organize or not, there will be no partisanship on the part of the Republicans in the consideration of the emergency legislation coming before the special session. I am confident the Republicans, next Monday, will present a candidate for Speaker and a full set of officers."

RULES FOR USING NATIONAL HYMN

Regulation of the singing and playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" in public places is provided in a bill the admittance of which was recommended by the Rules Committee of the Massachusetts House yesterday. The bill accompanies the petition of Cyrus F. Adams, adjutant of a Maiden camp of United Spanish war veterans. The bill provides that "The Star-Spangled Banner" shall be sung or played in public places only as an entire and separate composition or number without embellishments of national or other melodies and not as any part of a medley nor as an exit march. The bill is modeled after a Chicago city ordinance.

PROF. W. H. TAFT TO SPEAK

Prof. William H. Taft has accepted an invitation to be the chief guest at the annual dinner of the Insurance Society of Massachusetts, to be held at the Boston City Club, April 21, and to talk on the approaching Constitutional Convention. Other speakers will be Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and Walton L. Crocker. George H. Spillane of Lowell will preside.

CONGRESSWOMAN SAID TO BE AFTER SEAT IN SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—That Miss Jeannette Rankin, first Congresswoman of the United States, will be a candidate for the United States Senate, on the Republican ticket, at the next general primary in Montana, is the statement that comes from well informed political circles. Under the old law Montana elected two congresswomen at large. Usually one member was selected from one section of the State and the other member from another. This arrangement was upset when Miss Rankin and Congressman John M. Evans, both of whom are from Missoula, were elected last fall.

Following the election a bill was passed by the Legislature for a division of the State into two congressional districts, one taking in the western counties of the State, including Missoula, and the other the eastern counties. As the district in which Miss Rankin resides is strongly Democratic, friends of Miss Rankin are inclined to think that in making the division there was an object in view of eliminating her from congressional politics, obliging her either to change her official residence into the eastern district, or make the race for reelection, when the time comes. In a district overwhelmingly Democratic, so Miss Rankin has decided, according to report, to try for the United States senatorship, although no statement to that effect has come from her.

EDISON COMPANY IS CHARGED WITH HAMPERING WORK

Before the State Gas and Electric Light Commission at the State House yesterday, John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, declared that the Edison Electric Illuminating Company is hampering the work of an expert accountant employed by the city to check up and verify certain of the company's financial statements.

Francis Robert Carnegie Steele, auditor and accountant in the employ of Patterson, Teele & Dennis of New York and Boston, was a witness before the commission. He declared that in a number of instances he was prevented from getting the information he desired. He alleged that the company's auditor, acting under orders, had hindered him from accomplishing what he desired.

Frederick M. Ives, attorney for the Edison Company, said that the accountant might check up statements relating to electrical properties purchased to sundry ledger accounts and to miscellaneous profits accounts.

Prof. Harry E. Clifford of Harvard and Technology, expert electrical engineer employed by the city, then gave re-direct testimony.

ROBERT GOULD SHAW HOUSE MEETING HELD

Reports given at the ninth annual meeting of the Robert Gould Shaw House Association yesterday afternoon at Hotel Vendome showed that while the activities of the settlement are prospering under the direction of a staff of 52 paid and volunteer teachers, much more could be accomplished with an increased budget which would make possible additional room and equipment. The lack of space was particularly deplored as being a serious handicap to wider and more effective neighborhood service.

George W. Coleman, the speaker of the afternoon, pointed out that the emphasis of the present age is on the things that unite men rather than on the things that divide them, and that settlement houses are playing an important part in keeping the emphasis where it belongs by helping to break down race and national prejudices. Officers elected for the coming year were: President, Pitt Dillingham; secretary, Rev. Charles E. Park; treasurer, Charles Peabody.

PLEA IS MADE FOR ADVANCE IN FREIGHT RATES

Western, Southern and Southwestern Lines Insist Present Crisis Demands Outlay for Better Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Despite the admitted prosperity of the big trunk railroads of the United States at the present time, a plea for more revenue by generally increasing freight rates, was made before the Interstate Commerce Commission Tuesday afternoon by executives of western, southern and southwestern railroads. Last week the eastern lines made a similar plea before the commission.

The eastern roads, it is definitely announced, ask for an advance of 15 per cent on all commodities except bituminous coal and coke. It is estimated that the western roads seek a like advance. Passenger fares are not to be affected, it is understood.

Although the railroad executives who have appeared in Washington within the last few months have themselves urged more thorough regulation of the carriers by a central authority, Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, and representing the Western roads, Tuesday complained that the carriers, unlike other businesses of the country, have to look to public authority to increase prices.

Other executives before the commission were Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway, for the southern roads, and E. F. Bush, receiver of the Missouri Pacific, for the southwestern roads. The basis of the petition presented on behalf of three-quarters of the railroads of the country was the claim that the increase in the price of fuel, taxes and materials, wage payments under the Adamson law, and wage adjustments to other than the trainmen absorb all surplus.

It was also urged that the railroads present a serious problem to the country in the present international situation, and that it is essential that transportation lines be kept in a state of efficiency. In addition to these increased outlays immediately confronting the railroads, their credit, at present, was declared to be not at all satisfactory.

Like the eastern roads, the western, southwestern and southern lines proposed a flat percentage increase in freight rates.

Mr. Holden urged the commission to grant authority for horizontal increases in all freight rates in such amount as might be found just. He said:

"There is great need for more power and equipment, and for more track and larger terminals. To produce these, in the face of increases in expenses, requires, we believe, a substantial increase in revenues through an increase in rates, whereby additional money will be available to pay increased operation and maintenance expenses, and interest upon the new capital which will be required to finance the improvements and additions to the plants that are necessary. 'The inability of the roads to increase their prices without public authority has compelled them to look for further economies and increase the volume of business, but it is apparent that relief from these sources cannot longer be expected, nor looked for, to provide the means necessary to meet the extraordinary charges which the railroads have had imposed upon them.'"

FUND FOR BOY SCOUTS

Proposing to raise a fund of \$7000 for the second council of the Boy Scouts of America a meeting of the finance committee of the campaign was held at the Boston City Club last night. General Chairman C. H. Ernst presided, and the speakers included W. Dudley Cotton and John Haen, Roxbury; Walter Tougas and Frank Crane, Dorchester; H. W. Moses and Dr. James Redmond, South Boston.

EDUCATION FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE FARMER

State Commissioner Payson Smith Asks for Them a Common Opportunity With Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

AMHERST, Mass.—About 100 people were enrolled Monday for the first lecture of Farmers' Week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in Amherst. The sections devoted to field crops and market gardening met in the afternoon and Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, spoke in the evening on "An Adequate System of Agricultural Education for the Commonwealth."

"The time must come," said Mr. Smith, "when the farmer will not be obliged to move away from the country in order to give his children an education. The duty of the rural school is to promote country life. But pupils should have a common opportunity with every child in America and not a specialized training for a single vocation. Massachusetts has been foremost in creating efficient schools, but when it comes to backing up her schools by State finances she spends a smaller per cent than any state in the Union. The idea of town responsibility for schools must be broadened. The neglect or poverty of a single town should not measure the educational opportunities of its children. That the tax wealth, wherever it is, is for the education of children, wherever they may live, should be the ruling idea in education for both city and country."

ADVANCE TEST FOR HARVARD STUDENTS

Harvard students called to arms will be entitled to have "a special examination or such other test as may be satisfactory to the instructor" before leaving, and the mark then reported "shall conform the same credit as if the course had been completed in June," according to resolutions drawn up at a meeting of the faculty of arts and sciences at Harvard University, yesterday. All students expecting to leave college shortly are requested to inform the recorder immediately. It is said. Similar action is expected to be taken by Yale and Princeton, says the Harvard Crimson.

MONEY FOR IDAHO ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Idaho—A good roads bond issue bill has been passed by the Legislature providing \$1,000,000 State funds for the use of the State Highway Commission and placirg county road funds. Federal and forest bureau funds in disposal for the building of roads to the grand total of \$2,500,000, paid on the eight-hour basis.

CANADIAN WAR LOAN BIDS SHOW A GREAT EXCESS

Amount Asked Oversubscribed by a Hundred Million Dollars, According to Statement by Sir Thomas White

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Thomas White has issued a statement regarding the Canadian war loan, showing that it has been oversubscribed by a hundred million dollars. In his statement he says:

"While it will be some days before all applications in the mails and now on their way from all parts of Canada will come to hand, we are able to announce officially that the loan has been oversubscribed by \$100,000,000. This means that banks will receive no part of their \$30,000,000 of subscriptions and that other large subscriptions will be substantially scaled down on allotment. This will make for a very strong financial market situation, as Canadian liquid funds will be conserved for the general purposes of the community and the unsatisfied demand for the loan should more than maintain the issue price. Applications will aggregate over \$40,000 and it is particularly gratifying to note an increased number of small subscriptions."

Continuing, Mr. White says the loan has demonstrated that Canada, if she chooses, can do her own war financing among her own people; that it was in their own power to be self-contained financially, and if the people of Canada would continue to save money they would finish the war with the greater part of their debt held by Canadians. In the successful flotation of the loan the Government relied first upon the patriotism of the people, without which the issue could have been only a partial or fragmentary success. They relied secondarily upon the intrinsic merit of the securities and the attractiveness of the rate at which they were offered.

WESTERN UNION EIGHT-HOUR DAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An eight-hour workday will be put into effect in the Western Union Telegraph Company's principal offices beginning May 1. A statement issued by the company said that all traffic and commercial department employees at functional main and functional branch offices, operators and other employees at nonfunctional offices wherever it can be arranged, and plant department gang employees and others whose work funds in disposal for the building of roads to the grand total of \$2,500,000, paid on the eight-hour basis.

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Good Enough for Anybody
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Silk-lined Full Dress Suits
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Silk-lined Topcoats
\$18, \$20 and \$25 Qualities, Always
SAVE THE DIFFERENCE
It's the New Plan

that makes it possible. This means no high, first-floor rents; no free deliveries; no credit accounts and bad debts; no floormen or window-trimmers; no unnecessary expense of any kind. You get this saving.

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A woman should buy her suits at Filene's, because



1—Because of the Filene method of buying materials by the bolt, providing at comparatively small cost authoritative styles from Paris letters, sketches and Filene imports—to say nothing of other savings.

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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

FARMERS ARE ASKED TO RAISE MORE FOOD

INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION IS NEW YORK NEED

Supplies Below Average, Says Commissioner of Agriculture, and Farms Should Be Made to Yield to Full Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Food supplies in this State are far below average and, although there is no likelihood of an exhausting demand, increased production is a necessity, according to the report submitted to Governor Whitman by Charles S. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture, after an investigation. In part the report says:

"While our report was designed to cover food supplies available over and above those needed for consumption and planting, the investigation showed results which indicate a serious problem in the matter of obtaining seed for this year's planting. It is evident that we are facing the problem of increasing production in this State, with a shortage of seed for planting, which makes the problem more acute. The indications are that the demand for food products next year will be as great, if not greater than the demand of last year, and producers should be urged to strive to meet this increased demand. The department will make every endeavor to cooperate with producers in an effort to increase production. The present supply of food products, however, is such as to meet immediate demands, so there is no cause for fear of exhaustion.

"The quantities reported in farmers' hands are those left after deducting their requirements for home consumption and seed. Estimates were made of supplies in wholesale houses, and a small quantity of canned goods was found in the plants where originally packed. Food products intended for consumption in this State were also included in the investigation.

"This being the first attempt to ascertain quantity of food supplies available in this State, no statistics are at hand with which to make comparisons with other years, but it may be safely assumed that the quantities on hand March 1 were much less than the usual supply at that date.

"In the Greater New York and Long Island districts, 525,000 bushels of potatoes were found; practically all in the hands of dealers. No vegetables of which Long Island usually produces a large quantity—could be found, owing to the unfavorable season last year. In many of the principal potato-raising counties of the State the crop last year was a failure, and in such sections there is a serious shortage of seed for spring planting, and in some other sections the quality is unsatisfactory. The high prices prevailing for seed potatoes, the difficulty in obtaining satisfactory quality, and the scarcity and high cost of farm labor, will undoubtedly have a serious effect and greatly reduce the average in this State. The average production in the State in 1916 is estimated at 70 bushels per acre, making the total crop of the State 22,400,000 bushels, as against 53,215,000 bushels produced in 1914. It was estimated that there were in the growers' hands, Jan. 1, 1917, 7,000,000; Jan. 1, 1916, 12,000,000; Jan. 1, 1915, 29,000,000, and in the dealers' hands on Jan. 1 of the present year, 1,344,000 bushels. Present price to growers is about \$2.50 per bushel; in 1916 the price was 85c per bushel, and in 1915, 40c per bushel. The Federal Department of Agriculture estimates the total crop for 1916 in the United States at 75,000,000 bushels less than the 1915 crop; 125,000,000 bushels short of the 1914 crop, and on Jan. 1 of the present year, 130,000,000 bushels less than the average holdings of the preceding five years on that date. As indicated, the outlook for an average of this crop for the present year is not encouraging, but this department will make a determined effort to locate seed satisfactory both in quantity and quality, and inform the farmers where it can be obtained.

"The bean crop was much below the average for the season, having been affected by the same adverse conditions during the growing season as were potatoes, thus reducing the production for the year to about 50 per cent of the normal crop, which is usually 1,680,000 bushels; and the same is true of vegetables, of which, at this season of the year, considerable quantities are usually to be found in the hands of farmers for sale.

"The season was particularly difficult for cabbage. This crop is usually contracted for by canneries at around \$7 per ton for fall delivery, but owing to the scarcity, the price last fall was about \$40 per ton, and during the winter has increased to upward of \$100 per ton.

"The quantity of apples was found to be much less than was on hand during the previous year, and very largely in cold storage. The 1916 crop was estimated at 26,000,000 bushels, which was slightly above the average, but a shortage in other portions of the country has reduced the available supply at this time to about 90 per cent of the quantity on hand last year.

"A very small quantity of butter was reported as being in the farmers' hands, and less than the usual supply in the hands of dealers and in cold storage. Within a short time the creameries of the State will be in full operation again. The advance in the price of milk which has recently taken place may cause a somewhat higher

price than has heretofore existed. During 1915 and 1916 there has been an extraordinary demand from Europe for American cheese, and exports during the past year averaged 4,500,000 pounds per month. The total amount of cheese found in the State is less than would supply the demands of exporters for one month, and the wholesale price of 27c per pound would indicate that the supply in this country is practically exhausted.

"A very small quantity of poultry was found in the farmers' hands for sale. In the hands of dealers, and in cold storage, there was less than the average quantity. Supplies in storage are held to meet the spring and summer requirements when but small quantities of poultry are marketed. The supply, however, will probably be increased within a few months by the spring crop of chickens. The quantity of eggs is also smaller than usual at this season of the year, but the supply is now rapidly increasing and should soon be sufficient to meet all requirements, and probably at reasonable prices.

"The high prices of grain, the rapid breaking up of the great live stock ranges in the West under the recently enacted homestead law, granting 640 acres of land to each settler, and the abnormal demands from Europe, will no doubt continue to keep meat products and breadstuffs at a high level of prices for some years. All indications point to an era of reasonable prosperity for the agriculturists of this country, and should stimulate them to increase production to the fullest capacity of their farms.

State Markets Urged

Minnesota Legislature to Pass a Bill for Lower Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The establishment of a State department of foods and markets to correct many of the faults of the present system of distribution of foods is proposed by a bill introduced in the Minnesota Legislature as one of several activities in combating the high cost of table necessities taken in the Twin Cities.

The bill, by Representative D. J. Erickson of Duluth, would create a commissioner of the food bureau to lease or buy market buildings in cities and towns throughout the State, to which farmers could bring their produce for sale direct to the consumer. A small tax on each sale would be levied to pay the expenses of the department. The market commissioner also would be directed to investigate the cost of food production and marketing, and aid in the organization of cooperative buying and selling societies.

A food bill introduced by Representatives A. C. Welch and Magnus Johnson proposes the submission of an amendment to the State Constitution allowing the Commonwealth to enter into the business of storing and handling fuel and food products. The constitution now prohibits the State from contracting debts for private enterprises. The purpose of the amendment, which is supported by the Equity Cooperative Grain Exchange, an organization of farmers, is to allow the State to own and operate terminal grain elevators.

Food Preparedness Urged

Ohio Governor Calls on Citizens to Develop Vacant Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Governor Cox Tuesday issued a war proclamation, calling on citizens to help the Nation in food preparedness by developing every available acre through intensive farming and converting vacant lots into gardens. "We are mobilizing our men, conserving our finances, protecting our public works, and resorting to means of defense which experience teaches, but there seems to be no thought to the importance of intensifying the interests of the soil," he urged. "An understanding of the importance of the element of food should stir our patriotic endeavor. A movement should be inaugurated at once in every community, rural and city, in order that facilities which nature has given us may be availed to the utmost."

Later in the day the Governor ordered out four militia companies at Cincinnati, three at Columbus, four at Cleveland, and one at Portsmouth. They will guard the railroad and other properties.

MILK AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS IS PREDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Delegates to the annual convention of the American Shorthorn Cattle Club which closed its two-day session here recently, were told by Secretary C. B. Wade that city people would be paying 25 cents a quart for milk by 1930.

Some of the 200 farmers from New York to California who attended the convention were inclined to smile at Secretary Wade's prophecy, but that the increasing cost of cattle food and freight rates will keep milk prices high for some time was generally agreed upon.

RECIPROCITY CLUB

Boston section of the Reciprocity Club of America held its monthly dinner and third annual ladies' night at the Bellevue last evening. About 100 were present. The Rev. Cortland Myers spoke informally. Irvin L. Lindabury made an address of welcome to the ladies.

APPEAL FOR AGRICULTURAL PREPAREDNESS

Secretary Houston Takes Steps to Mobilize National Resources to Prevent Food Shortage in Case of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The farmers of America have been appealed to by Secretary Houston to join in agricultural preparedness measures, so that the country may not be handicapped by food shortage in its efforts to meet the international crisis. Elimination of waste, conservation of surplus and attainment of maximum crop returns were outlined as steps imperative for strengthening agricultural resources.

"Both for economic and patriotic reasons," the Secretary said in a formal statement, "the American farmer should strive this year for the highest standard of efficiency in the production and conservation of food."

The Secretary's appeal was part of the campaign undertaken by the Department of Agriculture to mobilize the Nation's agricultural resources.

The statement declared it was especially important to reduce the risk of wastes in Northern staple vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbages and onions.

Preventable things, the Secretary said, frequently reduce the crop from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels. The statement declared that fruits and vegetables "which ordinarily it is inadvisable to attempt to conserve" should be systematically saved now. Canning, drying and preserving operations, it added, should not be delayed until late summer or autumn, and family gardens should be planned to supply ample quantities of early maturing fruits and vegetables for preservation, as well as fresh products for immediate consumption.

The Secretary urged the preservation by drying for soup stock such vegetables as carrots, potatoes and celery, and drying of surplus sweet corn.

Many crops grown usually for soil improvement or forage, he declared, possess large food value if utilized properly, and their utilization for human food and oil production "doubtless will be advisable." Such crops as soy beans, cow peas, peanuts, kafir and other grain sorghums were mentioned specifically in this connection.

The Secretary's statement will be distributed through the country by the department in order to reach as many farmers as possible.

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

Oregon potatoes, it has been discovered, increase in value rapidly as they journey eastward. A carload of 655 sacks as they stand on the tracks at Portland are worth \$2500. When the potatoes reach New York they are worth, at present prices there, \$6000. The highest price recorded in Oregon for actual sales of potatoes by farmers is \$3.25 per hundred, or \$1.95 per bushel.

Housewives in San Francisco, Cal., have decided to curb increasing prices of vegetables and other foodstuffs. One thousand of them have joined the newly-organized Housewives League, and have pledged themselves to buy no more onions or potatoes for two weeks. Meat, it is said, will be the next commodity to receive the attention of the members.

Carefully prepared charts exhibited to the Voters Educational League of North Vancouver, B. C., show how the cost of living has increased during the last 16 years in the leading cities of Canada. The interesting fact was disclosed that while the cost of the war to Canada for two and one-half

years has been \$442,850,054, to Jan. 20, 1917, the increased cost of living to Canadians for the year 1916 alone, was about \$554,000,000 beyond the prices for which the same needs were supplied in the year 1900. Showing the recent increases, it was pointed out that the people of Vancouver, during February, paid about \$60,000 per week more for necessities than they paid in Feb., 1916. The average increased cost for a family of five persons was shown to be \$2.92 per week over the corresponding period last year.

Sale prices at the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill., last week broke all market records. Cattle, sheep, lambs and swine sold for the highest prices ever known, and indications are that they will continue to rise. Large shipments of meat are being made to the Allies, it is said.

"There is undoubtedly a great amount of waste in our homes, due to poor selection of foods, the failure to select suitable substitutes for articles of which the supply is inadequate, and not least the waste in the utilization of the foods which we do purchase," says an expert on marketing. "In our happy-go-lucky fashion we have paid little attention to the opportunities for economy which so often have been recommended to us," he concludes.

Many persons in the United States who have been examining Government reports do not see where facts can be produced in justification of a food embargo. These persons, who are vitally interested in the problems of the high cost of living, say that if an embargo does become necessary, it should begin with cutting off the grain supplies which breweries and distilleries are using, and then there would be plenty for the United States and Europe, too. England found that food supplies were neither conserved nor utilized to the best advantage by pouring them into breweries and distilleries and the United States will recognize the same fact if there is ever necessity for conserving to the fullest degree the food products of the country.

It appears as though municipalities will have no difficulty in securing producers to supply food products for sale to consumers at cost. The city of Boston has just received an offer from a dealer in Virginia to furnish eggs direct from the producer provided the city is interested in such a venture. His communication, addressed to the "Board of Aldermen," is as follows: "Gentlemen: Could I interest you in fresh eggs which I get direct from the farmers? My supply runs from 20 to 50 cases per week, and I am anxious to get regular customers for them. Would be pleased to hear from you at your earliest convenience. H. D. Albin, Winchester, Va." The letter head shows that the proposition was made by a dealer in poultry, strictly fresh eggs and meats.

SHIPPERS INDORSE PLAN TO INCREASE DEMURRAGE RATES

The proposed increase in demurrage rates by the railroads on May 1 was upheld at a meeting yesterday in Boston of New England shippers called together by the transportation committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. It was also voted that the proposed increase of 5 per cent in the rail-and-lake freight charges between New England and Chicago was not excessive.

In favoring the new demurrage rates the shippers passed a resolution urging the Interstate Commerce Commission to prevent the proposed increase in charges for the diversion of freight in transit, and the abolishment of the "hold" privilege. The resolution stipulated that the demurrage code should be applied under the supervision of an impartial force, which will see that shippers and receivers of carload freight shall not be penalized in demurrage charges which are due to delayed and irregular service on the part of the carriers, or to any other cause that would make the prompt loading and unloading of cars impracticable.

PROMOTION OF MASSACHUSETTS FARMING SOUGHT

Boston Chamber of Commerce Committee on Agriculture Proposes to Raise Fund for Purpose of Encouraging Industry

As a partial solution of the cost of living problem in Massachusetts, the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is proposing to raise a fund for the purpose of encouraging farming in the State and the establishment of increased facilities for the disposal of farm produce in the nearest markets. In making its proposition the committee calls attention to similar efforts which have been and are being made in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Little Rock, Ark., Birmingham, Ala., Memphis, Tenn., and in Northern Michigan and Nebraska.

In its statement calling for the establishment of the fund the committee says:

"Farming at one time in Massachusetts was prosperous. Cities were dependent to a great extent upon the food supplied from near at hand. With the advent of railroads and cold storage, food products began to be shipped into the larger centers from greater and greater distances, which created a more acute competition for the farmer. Manufacturing industries grew and developed, due to the more or less scientific methods of production and distribution, and were able to pay higher wages than the farmer, the result being that labor, which would otherwise be attracted to farming, found it more advantageous to go to the larger cities and manufacturing centers.

"New England is not decadent. Despite the competition of its own sons and their children who have gone to the West and the South to establish themselves in agriculture and the other industries, New England has steadily grown greater and wealthier, losing ground only in agriculture.

"Farming in general in Massachusetts up to the present time has been conducted on very few scientific principles, and is one of the main causes of the present high cost of living. With this 'hit or miss' method of farming, it is very little to be wondered at that cattle, for instance, have fallen off in New England approximately 100,000 head in the past 15 years; that the farming community have moved to the large centers in the past 10 years to an extent little realized, and that the city of Boston is dependent largely upon out-of-State

production for its supplies. An evidence of this is shown by the fact that 86.84 per cent of the milk consumed in Boston comes from outside of Massachusetts.

"In the past few years a number of agencies have been established to work with the farmer to assist him and his children to produce their crops on a more scientific and economic basis; to teach the farmers to grow the products for which their land is best fitted; to educate their sons and daughters at the agricultural college, and certain provisions have been made by the State, the counties, and the United States Government for this purpose. It is of very little benefit, however, to help the farmer to raise better and more prolific crops; to produce better milk, which can be obtained from nearby sources when only 24 hours old, unless the general public is educated to the acute necessity of cooperating with the local supply by purchasing these improved products of local industry.

"It is also highly important that the average farmer should have some means to economically transport, and mediums through which he can sell these products of the farm without great expense and loss of time.

"It is for this purpose that the committee on agriculture has been formed at the Chamber of Commerce. It is of vital interest to every individual in the city of Boston or in any other large city in the State that the idle men and abandoned farms of Massachusetts should produce profitable crops, and pay their proportion of the taxes of this State. The purchasing power of the farmers of the State would become a factor, running into millions of dollars, and they naturally would go to the large centers for their supplies and spend their money. The competition of the local farmers, producing crops for which their land is the best adapted, and distributing these at reasonable expense in the large centers, is a very important factor in the reduction of the cost of living.

"These facts have been proved true in other states, which are raising by public subscription from \$50,000 to \$150,000 each, solely for this purpose.

FOOD PRODUCTION SCHEME IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Owing to the recent hard weather there has been unavoidable delay in getting the food-production scheme in Ireland started. There has also been a good deal of protest against it from many quarters, though it is not yet possible to say whether these protests are based upon good grounds. The Department of Agriculture have not, so far, been given the opportunity of bringing their extensive provisions for making this scheme a success into effect, and only when it is fully understood by the country and cooperation with the Department of Agriculture is assured

will it be possible to discuss the merits and demerits of the scheme.

In the course of an interview with Mr. Johnston, who is senior inspector in the Department of Agriculture for the southern district of Ireland, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked what he thought of the complaints coming from various quarters that the department was asking the farmer to till a certain acreage, which they maintained would be impossible in the period laid down. The scheme for tillage, Mr. Johnston replied, comes under two classes, compulsion and persuasion, and the department are working under the second class (persuasion), explaining to the farmer the necessity for doing his utmost. And though the farmer may not be able to do all he is asked, he will, Mr. Johnston continued, nevertheless be able to prove that a good effort has been made. As far as my district is concerned, at any rate, the response will be fairly good. Mr. Johnston's district, he pointed out, includes Cork, which is tillage county, and where everything is expected to go well. Limerick, grass county, where some little difficulty may be anticipated. Meath, grass county—here is to be found a political element. Wexford, mixed tillage and grass. Tipperary, North and South Riding, tillage and grass county. Tipperary is known as the Golden Vale, and there is to be found some of the finest land in Ireland.

Nothing could yet be stated definitely about these places, Mr. Johnston said, as the scheme had only been in operation 10 days. He could not speak with any degree of certainty as to other parts of Ireland, but in the three northern counties, Down, Antrim and Derry, he thought no difficulty would be encountered, as they had always been tillage counties, and extra tillage would not be looked upon as a great hardship. As regarded the three western counties, Roscommon, Galway and Mayo, he thought Roscommon went in principally for grazing, and Galway was a typical western county, but he could not say very much about them.

In conclusion, Mr. Johnston said he considered the Department of Agriculture had now a most valuable and excellent organization for dealing with the whole of the food production scheme in Ireland.

DINNER WITHOUT FOOD

The Boston Delta Upsilon Club proposes to have a dinner without food at the Boston City Club on Friday evening, April 13, the proceeds to be applied to the national defense. The "dinnerless dinner" will begin with the serving of "after dinner" speeches by Dr. James L. Barton, Middlebury '81, secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; Robert A. Woods, Amherst '86, head of the South End House, former member of the Boston Licensing Board; Arthur N. Holcombe, Harvard '96, assistant professor of government at Harvard and a member of the Minimum Wage Commission.



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NATION-WIDE PROHIBITION TO BE ASKED NOW

Congress, at Special Session, to Face Determined Demand for Submission of an Absolutely "Bone-Dry" Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Absolute and unqualified prohibition for the United States is a proposition to be put to the Sixty-fifth Congress early in the session which starts next Monday noon. It will be no halting nor half-way prohibition, for leaders of the movement in Congress have practically settled that the words "for sale" will be eliminated from the resolution to be introduced this year. The effect of this elimination will be to make it legally impossible to obtain intoxicants in any way for personal use as a beverage. It forecasts a "bone-dry" nation.

The resolution introduced in the previous Congress read, in substance: "The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, and importation for sale, of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation thereof, are forever prohibited." The sense of the resolution now proposed will be about the same, except with the words "for sale" stricken out.

The exact terminology of the resolution to be introduced is to be considered this evening in the Capitol, at a meeting of the commission appointed two years ago to represent the temperance organizations of the country in the framing of the national prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. Members of Congress are affiliated with this commission, and already have been holding conferences in preparation for tonight's meeting. It is expected that Senator Shepard of Texas, author of the District of Columbia anti-saloons bill, which passed in the short session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, will introduce the proposed national amendment in the Senate, and that Representative Webb of North Carolina, will present it in the House.

Prohibition leaders in the capital feel that they have every assurance of the successful passage of the proposed national amendment. A chief matter of encouragement is found in the temper of the recent "bone-dry" Congress, making it evident that the opposition to real and complete prohibition for the nation is a rapidly disappearing factor.

Dr. P. A. Baker, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, has sent to the national legislative committee of the league at Washington the following statement concerning the wording of the national prohibition resolution to be introduced in the new Congress:

"Because of changed conditions over the country and the enactment of the Federal bone-dry act, I shall recommend to the legislative committee and the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America, and the joint committee from the allied organizations, to so draft the amendment that the words 'for sale' be stricken out of the proposed amendment for national prohibition."

"One of the objections to striking out those words up to this time was that several prohibition states which permitted limited amounts of liquor to be shipped into the State would not ratify the amendment and that some congressmen from these states would not support the resolution if these words were eliminated."

"This objection is of little weight since Congress, by an overwhelming majority, voted for the 'bone-dry' act and forced a higher standard of prohibition on these states than they had adopted. States' rights can no longer be offered as an excuse to oppose national prohibition by those who voted for the Federal 'bone-dry' law. The rapidly advancing prohibition sentiment in the Nation will be sufficient to overcome any objection in the State to ratification. With 25 states having adopted prohibition, and 10 more states in the fight now to secure State prohibition, the amendment will be speedily ratified, without doubt."

"The new conditions justify the change in the wording of the amendment, and I shall so recommend at the next meeting of the committee, April 5."

Dr. Baker added: "Of course, Congress will have to decide the wording of the amendment, but we believe that the judgment of the committee representing allied organizations will have weight in determining what shall be done."

COTTON GROWN IN NEVADA VALLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
LAS VEGAS, Nev.—Cotton is being grown in the Pahump Valley, about 60 miles from here. An experimental acre was grown by a Los Angeles company and two bales raised. The variety used was the short staple called the Mebane. The company is enthusiastic over the experiment and will install a gin on the ranch and put out a large crop.

CAR SERVICE PROTESTED

Signed by several hundred Lexington citizens, petitions complaining against the trolley service between Lexington and Boston were filed with the Public Service Commission yesterday. The commission has assigned a hearing for April 5 on the petitions, which were the outcome of an investigation made by a committee appointed at the annual Lexington town meeting.

BANK MEN HEAR CANADIAN OFFICER TALK ON THE WAR

Major Gordon Says if United States Enters It Should Do So in Defense of Own Rights

If the people of the United States decide to enter the war, they should do it in defense of their own rights and interests dear to them, and not merely to aid the Allies in achieving a victory which they expect to win for themselves, declared Maj. Charles W. Gordon of the Forty-third Cameron Highlanders of Canada, better known, perhaps, as "Ralph Connor," in speaking at the annual dinner of the Bank Officers Association of Boston at the Hotel Somerset last night.

Major Gordon declared that the Canadians were fighting in Flanders because they wished to fight there and for no other reason. The Canadian response to the colors in 1914, he said, was actuated by love of the mother country and by the call of freedom and liberty to defend the "simple belief that the small nation has the right to live in safety beside the greatest nation though it may not be able to defend itself by force of arms."

"Germany has willed that this war shall cease to be an academic question with you and that it shall become a question of national life and honor," he declared. "We will fight this war out whether America enters or not, and we will win. If the American people feel that their honor and interests dear to them are at stake and decide to defend that honor and those interests, then we shall be thankful to God, but we do not want the American people to enter this war merely to aid the Allies in achieving a victory which they will win for themselves."

"If America decides to send battalions to France, it will not take so long to train them as some believe. Where formerly it took us two years to train troops, we are now fitting them adequately for service by three months training in Canada and three months at Havre. If American troops are sent to France and move into the line between the French on the south and the British and Canadians on the north, the enemy will see, organized side by side, a force that is greater than the sword."

"We believe that we are fighting for the better days when small nations shall be safe and treaties respected, and we believe we are fighting for the days when the peoples of the world will be leagued together for the preservation of peace."

The Rev. Henry S. Bradley of Worcester said in part: "I believe that there is some resentment in the United States that for two years and a half we have not had a hand in this war. This country was founded on resistance to tyranny and fought the Civil War to abolish slavery. Today we are called into a still more noble and altruistic fight, to say that there shall be no more vassals or serfs or subjects of tsars or kaisers, but a universal brotherhood of men."

Melvin M. Johnson, past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, made a plea for representative government in which he opposed the initiative, referendum, and recall. But two of the amendments to the Constitution of Massachusetts, he declared, had been enacted by a majority vote. In his opinion the result of the adoption of the initiative and referendum would be rule by minority or rule by a majority without regard to the interests of the minority.

He stated that when John Adams provided for representative government in the Massachusetts Constitution, he provided for a system found everywhere in the business world where the owners and stockholders leave the conduct of the business to their representatives, the officers and directors, and he further provided for a method of government in which men were trained for their work.

BOSTON CLEAN UP PLANS DISCUSSED

Plans for making practical the design to make Boston yards, alleyways and streets really cleaner were discussed last night at the meeting of the South End Improvement Society in the Rice School at Appleton and Dartmouth streets. It was decided to make a trial of a plan of neighborhood inspection and reporting proposed by Mayor Curley, George Morton of the Boston Clean-Up Committee and H. S. Jordan of the Department of Health. The plan comprehends each household keeping watch on his neighbors' yards and if they are not kept clean and neat to report that fact to the clean-up campaign committee officials.

It was urged at the meeting that efforts be made throughout the city to win the prize in the New England-wide clean-up and paint-up campaign this spring. Governor McCall, Governor Keyes of New Hampshire and Charles F. Weed, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will award a cup to the city or town of the New England states having the best record. Other prizes will be awarded the individuals and improvement organizations.

SPEEDING UP OF FOOD PRODUCTION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau
LONDON, England.—In a recent interview with press representatives, Sir Arthur Lee, M. P., Director-General of Food Production, put forward some proposals intended to speed up the food production of the country. He was insistent in urging the necessity for economizing time in the few weeks still remaining when plowing and sowing operations could be carried out. Not an hour, he declared, must now be lost, and he appealed to the churches of all denominations to encourage their congregations, for the time being, to work on Sundays as well as week days.

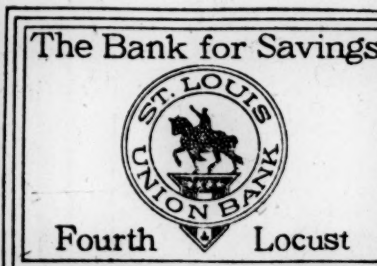
To help him in his work, Sir Arthur Lee stated he had obtained the able assistance of Sir Allwyn Fawcett, a former president of the Board of Agriculture; Mr. F. D. Acland, M. P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board in 1915; Mr. Edward Strutt and Mr. Leslie Scott, both agricultural experts; Professor Keble of the Royal Horticultural Society, Miss Talbot and Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton. It would have been impossible, he declared, to increase the food supply in Great Britain had it not been for the agricultural policy recently announced by the Prime Minister. What they had now to do was to go ahead and use every available means that would help them. He laid stress on the need for machinery. The difficulty, however, of importing tractors under present conditions had unfortunately to some extent limited the enormous number they had hoped to have at their command. Nevertheless, everything possible was being done, and Mr. Perry, the head of the Ford Manufacturing Companies in Europe, was gratefully giving his services in helping to collect, organize, and maintain the supply of tractors to Great Britain.

In order to make use of every hour which remained to them during which sowing must be done, Sir Arthur Lee proposed that night shifts should be organized, if possible. Where motor plows were available 20 hours a day could then be worked instead of eight, which was usually reckoned an ordinary plowing day. Naturally horses could not be worked more than the customary time, but given machinery and the necessary labor, no such limitation existed, and with an acetylene headlight it had been proved quite possible to plow at night. This Sir Arthur Lee said would mean that in six weeks a tractor could plow 420 acres. He was therefore, most anxious to have the help of enthusiastic people to aid him in this matter. People who could drive mechanical machinery or their own motor cars could give valuable help, and Sir Arthur Lee said, he would like to see a corps of night plowmen raised for the emergency. It would, he declared, be a very substantial help to them in dealing with the problem of increasing food supply. He also emphasized the point that at the present moment skilled men, plowmen and others, must be left on the land. The highest authority, he said, had decided on a far-reaching agricultural policy, which would be rendered valueless unless the labor necessary to put the policy into effect was available. Sir Arthur urged the necessity of farmers using every kind of labor obtainable. The usefulness of women's work, he considered had not been hitherto appreciated, but it must be used to an increasing extent, also conscientious objectors and prisoners of war could do useful work.

Sir Arthur Lee also dealt with the subject of horticulture, and said every man in the suburbs must do his utmost to grow what vegetables he could. In this connection, he thought gardeners, schoolmasters and clergymen could give useful help.

WOMEN'S PUBLICITY CLUB

The Women's Publicity Club held its March luncheon yesterday afternoon at the Thorndike. Mrs. George Brewster Gallup was the toastmistress. Reports were read from the pageant committee. After the luncheon Mrs. Joseph A. Mahoney spoke on "Rimmed Our Country by Daylight" and a number of pictures were shown. Miss M. P. Blair gave dialect readings.



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MOTOR TONNAGE REDUCTION OPPOSED

Opposition to reducing the limit of motor vehicles on the highways of Massachusetts from 14 to 8 tons was voiced by Chester I. Campbell, chairman of the motor division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and others at a hearing on a bill providing for such legislation held by the legislative committee on Roads and Bridges yesterday.

J. B. Sullivan, representing the Boston Commercial Vehicle Dealers' Association, G. A. Whitten of a large coal company and F. P. Hanson, appearing for a worsted company in Lawrence also objected to the bill, asserting that the largest motor vehicles obtainable would be necessary in the event of war or a shortage in railroad transportation facilities.

Col. William D. Sohler, chairman of the Highways Commission, said there are bridges in the State not strong enough for the larger trucks, and that many gravel roads in the country won't stand the wear. He said it would cost millions to prepare all the roads and bridges to stand such a strain as the heavier trucks are putting on them.

C. & M. APPROVES THE B. & M. PLAN

CONCORD, N. H.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Concord & Montreal Railroad here Tuesday act upon the plan for reorganization submitted by the Boston & Maine directors, the plan was approved by a heavy majority, the vote being: Yes 42,437; No 6028. The Legislature was asked to enact such legislation as will be necessary to facilitate a union of the Boston & Maine and the leased lines.

ANGELL SCHOOL TO RESUME FARM EXPERIMENT WORK

Beginning the 1st of April the farming experiment carried on last year with special class children in the George T. Angell School, Roxbury, will be resumed on an increased scale. Under the direction of Miss Helen J. Roberts groups of boys will be taken several times a week to the Roberts Farm in Weston there to receive instruction in simple farm work. This year they expect to have an acre of potatoes, a good kitchen garden, flower garden, 200 chickens with the building and care of coops and yards, and care of horses and cows. The work will be conducted through the summer and into the autumn, until the crops are harvested.

This work is not connected with the school garden project recently adopted by the School Committee but is carried on privately by the teachers of the Angell School who have raised the money by private subscription and are working out the entire scheme with the approval of the school authorities.

The results of last year's experiments were very satisfactory. The boys liked the work, developed in self-reliance, promptness and good behavior. Some of them showed a real aptitude for work of this character. The teachers believe that for the boys of these classes rural pursuits are much better than city activities, that they offer better opportunities and a more suitable environment.

TEACHERS STUDY GARDENING

LYNN, Mass.—Three days of training in the planting and raising of vegetables in home gardens will be undertaken by 12 teachers in the grammar schools who left yesterday for Am-

COAL IS TO BE HIGHER THAN LAST SUMMER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia, Pa.—The Reading Coal & Iron Company which controls the price of anthracite has announced that it will make the usual Spring reduction on coal of 50 cents a ton on family sizes on April 1. Other operators will be compelled to fall into line. In addition to this reduction the 25 cent rebate in freight rates will go into effect at about the same time, which will make coal purchased in April, 75 cents a ton cheaper than that bought in March.

One factor may intervene to advance the price slightly and that is war with Germany. In that event it is possible there may be an increase in the cost of coal in excess of the usual monthly increase of 10 cents a ton. Compared with recent years, the prices that will go into effect on April 1 are 25 cents a ton higher than those which prevailed for egg, stove, nut and pea coal on April 1, 1916.

CANDIDATES SPEAK

At Cyprus Hall in Cambridge last night Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, Lawrence G. Brooks and George A. Goodwin, candidates for the Constitutional Convention from the Eighth Congressional District, addressed a gathering. Former Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge presided. Former Gov. David I. Walsh, who was billed to speak, telephoned from Worcester that he would be unable to arrive in time to attend the meeting.

BIBLE USE IN IMMIGRATION LITERACY TESTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reading matter for a literacy test for aliens under the new immigration law will be taken from the Bible, the Department of Labor has announced. Passages will be selected in more than 100 languages and dialects.

"This is not because the Bible is considered a sacred book by many people," said the department's announcement, "but because it is now the only book in virtually every tongue. The translating was done by men whose purpose it was to put the Bible in such simple and idiomatic expressions as would make it possible for the common people of foreign countries to grasp the meaning readily and thoroughly."

Alien Applicants Warned

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Justice Guy in the Supreme Court warned 155 applicants for final citizenship papers that abuses of their citizenship would deprive them of its privileges.

COTTON PUT INTO SMALLER BALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A new cotton compress which puts 40 pounds of cotton into a cubic foot of space, against the old 14 pounds per foot, has been installed in the new municipal cotton warehouses here. The advantage of this press is that it cuts down the ship space required to carry a given tonnage of cotton, makes the bales smaller and easier to handle and reduces freight rates across the Atlantic from \$1 to 1.50 a bale.

James McCreery & Co.

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Annual Week of Spring Sales

ON WEDNESDAY AND THE REMAINDER OF THE WEEK

A Store-wide sale offering new Spring merchandise in every department at the lowest prices of the year.

Purchases will appear on bills rendered May the 1st.

Authoritative Modes in Spring Suits, Coats & Dresses

Offered at Extremely Low Prices

Women's Fashionable Suits

1. Fancy tailored Suit of Men's Wear Serge; collar made of Moire Silk; trimmed with buttons. Navy Blue, Black and Rookie.

26.50

2. Smart tailored Suit of Serge with overlaid collar of Satin. Navy Blue and Black.

18.50

Women's Spring Dresses

3. Dresses of Natural Color Tussah Silk over China Silk; plaited Russian tunic; deep sailor collar; long tailored sleeves with cuff; V neck; collar, sleeves, tunic and girdle trimmed with Chinese banding; two large tassels at end of girdle.

23.50

4. Dresses of all Georgette Crepe over China Silk; Russian tunic model; square neck; envelope sleeves; waist and skirt trimmed with soutache braid; sash of self material with two large tassels; all colors.

37.50

FURS FOR SPRING WEAR

Capes, Stoles and Scarfs

Handsome Furs made up in the newest designs. The stock includes Kolinsky, Ermine, Sable, Mole, Hudson Seal, Squirrel and Fox in the most desirable colorings.

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Ostrich Feather Boas—		
22 inches long.....	1.85	30 inches long.....3.85
24 inches long.....	2.85	36 inches long.....5.85
Marabout Capes with Ribbon ends.....	2.95	
Marabout Scarfs with Ribbon ends.....	4.75	
Ostrich and Marabout Scarfs with Ribbon ends; silk lined.....	5.25 and 6.75	

BRITISH APPEAL FOR AID IN STATE SERVICE SCHEME

Neville Chamberlain Touches on
Man-Power Question and
Makes Call for Volunteers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Director-General of National Service, took the opportunity of his brief visit to Glasgow to make a strong appeal for volunteers to carry out his scheme. The hall, which is capable of seating about 5000 people, was packed, and Mr. Chamberlain was given a rousing reception.

In opening his address, Mr. Chamberlain recalled the fact that about 14 years before in that very hall his father had expounded and developed his ideas for a closer union of the Empire through commercial relations. Bitter controversy resulted, but he was glad to think that in the end even his father's most strenuous opponents had given him full and generous credit for the patriotism of his motives. Today, by the strange whirl of time, Mr. Chamberlain continued, both his sons were serving in a Government under one of his greatest antagonists, and his great scheme of Imperial preference was being recommended to the Prime Minister by a committee which included all classes of the community. As Mr. Bonar Law had said, all differences were being forgotten in the danger that threatened them all. Today, when that danger was graver and when enormous sacrifices were going to be demanded from all classes of the community, even the most hardened optimist, Mr. Chamberlain said, must realize that they were approaching the crisis of their fortunes.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain declared this was not a war of armies or of navies only; it was a war of nations. The "old dogged British spirit" was roused, and would not be beaten. With every fresh peril it would only set its teeth and harden its determination. The reception of the Prime Minister's drastic proposals, he said, confirmed the view that the Nation only desired to be told what to do and it would do it gladly. Mr. Chamberlain then appealed to every one of them to put their services at the disposal of their country. The scheme, he continued, was a voluntary scheme, and because of that there had been a certain amount of criticism. Some asked why compulsion was not adopted at once. They might, he admitted, have adopted the Prussian system, but he preferred the British method, and for the reason that, when Minister of Munitions, Mr. Lloyd George had given a pledge to certain leaders of the Labor Party that compulsory national service would not be introduced until it had been proved that the requirements of the Nation could not be met by voluntary means. For the reason that they had pledged their word, Mr. Chamberlain said, they must try out the voluntary system before they talked about compulsion. They were, however, fighting for their lives, and he felt certain that if they could not meet the needs by voluntary means the people of Great Britain would be prepared to face whatever loss of individual liberty, wealth, or property might be necessary to prevent them going down in the struggle.

Turning to the question of man power, Mr. Chamberlain declared he had no doubt that they could beat the Germans, but it would be a tough job and success would depend upon their ability to send fresh reserves of men to Field Marshal Haig when he wanted them. They could not get many more men from nonessential industries, but they had complete statistics and knew where to find them, and they were only to be found in sufficient numbers in vital industries, such as munitions, shipbuilding, agriculture and mines. To prevent the supplies of these essential articles languishing, therefore, they must find substitutes, and that was the main demand upon national service. Mr. Chamberlain then explained that to obtain substitutes they "might have to rob some other industries." He did not wish to injure the trade of the country, but if there was not enough labor to go round, those industries which did not actually conduce in one way or another to the winning of the war must go short before those which did.

A list would be issued immediately dealing with restricted occupations, as to which an order would be made forbidding more labor to be employed without the express permission of the Director-General of National Service. This measure had been considered a small proposal to make after many weeks of labor, but he explained it was impossible to shut down a series of industries at one blow without dislocating trade in all directions and incurring credit. The manufacturer and trader would have to be given time to adapt themselves to new circumstances.

Mr. Chamberlain then went on to explain that one of the great difficulties they had suffered from had been the immobility of labor. They wanted, he said, to be able to move labor from one occupation to another, and from one place to another, and to be able to move it quickly. That was why they wanted even those already engaged on work of national importance to enroll. On the question of agriculture, Mr. Chamberlain said his department had already given assistance to Scottish farmers in this matter by getting some 200 plowmen released from the army and drafted to various farms in Scotland. In time that would be followed up by a supply of unskilled labor. Mr. Chamberlain then appealed to anyone who had knowledge of plowing, and who was not engaged in that occupation at present, to volunteer his services for the next few months, and to landowners and others to release woodmen

and foresters from their estates to assist in the home production of timber.

Mr. Chamberlain then went into details of terms and conditions of employment and concluded by appealing to every man and woman in Great Britain to come forward without delay to help their country.

FRENCH LEGISLATORS WELCOMED IN ROME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—After leaving the Italian front, the French parliamentary delegation which recently visited Italy proceeded to Rome, where it was warmly welcomed by the Premier, Signor Boselli. In an eloquent speech he affirmed that the Allies were fighting for civilization and the rights of peoples, and referred to the debt humanity owed to the French Revolution, and to the fact that the enemy of today was the same that Italy and France had faced together at Magenta and Solferino. M. Pichon, who replied on behalf of his companions, said that none of her Allies were dearer to France than was Italy, and that his party felt themselves at home on her soil, just as Italians ought to feel themselves at home in France. Our delegation, he added, is a miniature, but exact epitome of what is called the union sacrée. It comprises representatives of all shades of political opinion, for the French Parliament is unanimous in desiring what we ourselves desire, the triumph of right over violence, the establishment of justice in State constitutions and in international relations, and in consequence a military victory that will leave no room for equivocation of any kind.

Subsequently the third session of the inter-Allies parliament was held by way of continuing the meetings that took place in Paris and London in 1915. The session was opened in the committee room of the Italian Parliament, under the presidency of Signor Luzzatti, who read a telegram from the Mayor of Udine, thanking the French delegates for their visit to the front, after which M. Franklin-Bouillon, in turn, proposed the sending of addresses to the King and the commander-in-chief, expressing the gratitude of the delegation for the welcome accorded it in the war zone, and its admiration for the Italian Army and its leaders.

Signor Luzzatti then welcomed his French colleagues, and said in part: "Our institution, modest and prudent in its beginnings, but full of hope in its aspirations, desires to be the first nucleus of that future federation which will promulgate laws inspired by the equities gentium for the United States of Europe. This year, which we hope to be able to call a year of definite victory, will see the free convocation in Paris of representatives of the British, French, Italian and Russian parliaments. We will form the first group that will realize, with the assistance of time, this new idea."

After thanking Signor Luzzatti for his speech, M. Franklin-Bouillon went on to insist that it was necessary to labor, not only for the war itself, but also for the period after the war. If tomorrow in each of our four countries, he said, 25 men, united by the same passion for serving the interests of their country, agree to act in common, no obstacle can resist their combined impetus. Let us labor then for our country, for the triumph of the cause of liberty, of right and of human freedom.

The meeting then drew up an agenda and appointed reporters on various questions, after which it listened to reports on maritime matters, while, at the close of the proceedings, M. Franklin-Bouillon proposed that telegrams should be sent to the Russian and English parliaments affirming afresh the determination of the Allies to continue the struggle until victory had been gained.

SWISS ABSINTH PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland—The Swiss Federal Council has decided to prohibit the manufacture of beverages made with absinth, just as it previously prohibited the manufacture of absinth itself. The original decree expressly permitted the manufacture of such beverages, but has now been revised in view of the fact that these were coming to be used more and more as a substitute for pure absinth, and that abuses and legal uncertainties were the result. In view of the large stock of these beverages on hand, it has been arranged that an interval of six months shall be allowed to elapse before the new regulations are enforced.

HOW SWEDEN IS AFFECTED BY WAR

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—In belligerent countries attention is frequently directed to the enormous profits made by neutrals since the outbreak of war. On the other hand, not unnaturally, perhaps, far less is known of the havoc the war has played with neutral interests.

Mr. Karl Hildebrand has recently issued a book of 350 pages, published at the instance of the Swedish Government, giving an account of the work which the Swedish authorities have had to undertake to meet the abnormal conditions. This work has not only been of an administrative but also of a legislative kind. As a matter of fact, there is hardly an individual in Sweden whose affairs have not been more or less affected by the war.

In order to protect the country's neutrality, the Swedish Riksdag voted 48,000,000 kronor in 1915 and 75,000,000 in 1916. This, however, is only a small part of what the Government has had to do. Owing to Sweden's geographical position between Western Europe and Germany, precautions have had to be taken to insure the food supply of the civil population. A large number of committees have had to be appointed, and much new legislation passed to provide for administrative activities never before contemplated. Mr. Hildebrand points out that no less than 16 Government committees, amounting practically to fresh departments, have had to be established, the chief of these committees being those which have to provide the food supplies and to control trade. In many cases it was necessary to provide raw materials and semimanufactures which had been previously imported, and several new industries have been established, some of which may only have an ephemeral existence, but some may endure after the war and become national assets of a more permanent nature.

During the last 12 months 344,000,000 kronor of new capital was invested in trading and industrial companies. Of this amount 155,000,000 was for the establishment of new companies, the balance being subscribed for the extension of old ones. These facts seem to indicate a strong financial position, but in the midst of plenty of gold the population is suffering from a scarcity of food; bread and flour tickets were introduced at the end of 1916, and this ticket system is likely to be extended.

NATIONAL SERVICE EXPLAINED IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, director-general of National Service, recently addressed a conference of about 200 members of Parliament of all parties which was held in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons, under the presidency of Mr. Whitley, chairman of committees. The proceedings were private, but a statement was afterwards made for publication.

Mr. Chamberlain explained the nature and object of his scheme for national service, and spoke of the problems which had come up for solution in connection with it. As a result of the conference members will be able to take a more active share in the national service campaign throughout the country. A number of questions were asked, and Mr. Chamberlain answered them in detail. In reply to Sir Henry Craik, who asked whether members of Parliament should enroll as national volunteers, Mr. Chamberlain said that he was making no exceptions in his scheme, and he hoped that they would enroll. He fully understood that a great part of their time was taken up with work of the highest national importance.

Asked whether munition workers should enroll, he replied that they certainly should do so, one of the greatest difficulties in the past having been that of finding mobile labor. In reply to a further question, he explained that farmers would not have to pay the subsistence allowance of 17s. 6d. per week to married men or men with dependents employed away from their homes. The State would do that in every case, and the allowance would only be granted to those who really had dependents before they volunteered, and who would continue to be responsible for them when they moved to another district.

Mr. Chamberlain explained that he was calling upon professional and business men to enroll in order that they might replace the large number of employees in important industries,

such as accountants, senior clerks in insurance offices and men in high position in Government departments who were taken away for other work. He pointed out that the Government had requested all Government employees between the ages of 18 and 61 to enroll. Capable men were being specially selected as experts for the work of examining and placing the members of the professional classes who volunteered.

CULTIVATION OF LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Speaking recently at the annual meeting of the County Council Associations Lord Selborne touched upon the subject of the submarine menace. Sir Edward Carson, he thought, struck exactly the right note in his recent speech in the House of Commons. The question, Lord Selborne said, was a serious one, and he thought that although they would be badly pinched, the Navy would see them through. That the country should ever have been placed in such danger, Lord Selborne attributed to the fact that the home land had ceased to be regarded as the nation's first source of food. He regarded the notion as absurd that anybody could cultivate the land, and it was preposterous, he declared, to think that this would be done by a Government Department in Whitehall. The nation must realize the fact that if 30,000 men, as had lately happened, were taken from the land, the standard of cultivation could not be maintained. He thought it was preposterous that the Army Council, the Food Controller, or the Director of National Service should thwart the efforts of the president of the Board of Agriculture. Lord Selborne characterized it as a dangerous policy, and maintained that these bodies should do nothing to interfere with the efforts of Mr. Prothero until a decision on the subject in question had been arrived at by the War Cabinet.

MINERS UNDER STATE CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Shortly before the taking over of the mines by the State the Executive Council of the Miners Federation, attended a meeting at the Board of Trade to consult with the president, Sir Alfred Stanley, and the Coal Controller, Mr. Guy Calthrop, on matters regarding wages and conditions of employment of miners under State control. A decision was come to to form an advisory committee of five coal owners and five workmen, to act with the Coal Controller. Following the conference at the Board of Trade the miners executive council held a meeting under the presidency of Mr. Robert Smillie, at which the appointment of Messrs. V. Hartshorn, South Wales; W. Straker, Northumberland; H. Smith, Yorkshire, and Robert Smillie, Scotland, to the advisory committee was confirmed. The fifth member still remained to be elected, and it was expected would be chosen from the English conciliation section. The council, among other matters, also discussed the question of recruiting at the collieries.

GERMAN METAL OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany, via Amsterdam—According to provisional calculations, Germany's output of iron during 1916 amounted to approximately 13,200,000 tons, a quantity which exceeds the output of the previous year by 1,900,000 tons. Meanwhile the total amount of steel produced shows an even greater increase, experts estimating it at 16,000,000 tons, or 2,700,000 tons more than in 1915.

FRENCH LADY BARRISTER ON WOMEN'S VICTORY

Madame Grinberg Sees Great
Opportunity on Municipal
Council and Scope for Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—It is interesting to know the view taken by Mme. Suzanne Grinberg, Avocate à la Cour de Paris, of the victory which French women have just won in obtaining the municipal vote. Mme. Grinberg, who is a member of the executive of the central committee of the Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, is also able to give some further information as to the steps which were taken to make the delegation to the parliamentary commission for universal suffrage the distinct success that it was. The delegation was composed of representatives of the Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, the Conseil National des Femmes Françaises, the Fédération Féministe Universitaire, the Union Fraternelle des Femmes, the Vie Féminine, the Amélioration du Sort de la Femme and the Ligue d'Electeurs pour le Suffrage des Femmes. The secretary of the Union Française and its president, Mme. de Witt Schlumberger, had obtained a promise from M. Alexandre Varenne, the president of the commission, that he would receive the delegation and, in order to obtain a favorable hearing, each member of the committee had been previously visited by two feminists, who discussed the desirability of women obtaining the municipal franchise at this juncture. This preparatory work brought to light the fact that a number of recruits had been added to the ranks of the supporters of women's rights. Many deputies, who had been hostile to the movement before the war, seemed perfectly willing to grant the vote to certain classes of women, such as those in the war, the mothers of families, or women holding a university degree.

An unknown factor in the situation, says Madame Grinberg, was the attitude which the press would adopt toward the commission's decision. An official vote, even though it was merely one in acceptance of a contention, was an invitation to public opinion to express itself. As a matter of fact, the press has shown itself distinctly friendly, nearly all the great dailies taking the side of the women. M. Varenne in l'Événement has said that among the many things which war has taught the Nation is the social value of men and women. Many women have shown their capacity for directing affairs who before only held secondary positions, and they are now better prepared to play their part in the administration of the country than they were previously. The time has perhaps come to give woman suffrage a fair trial on a limited scale. It is indeed a limited scale, remarks Madame Grinberg, for even on the exercise of the municipal suffrage two restrictions have been imposed. In order to maintain the balance between the masculine and feminine electoral bodies the commission has asked M. Flaudin, the reporter, to fix an age limit, and so as to insure the vote being deprived of all political character, it is expressly stated that they cannot be senatorial delegates. In France the senators are elected by the Conseillers Généraux, the Conseillers d'Arrondissement and by delegates chosen among the electors and each commune by the municipal councils. It does not appear to us that the Re-

publican régime would have been greatly imperiled by the fact that a few women took part in the election of the senators.

The prudence displayed by the members of the commission has certainly been a little exaggerated, but it is quite easy to see that it has been caused by the wish to avoid giving the women the best argument they could possibly have for demanding political suffrage. If women were admitted to the casting of votes for senators, why should they not elect deputies? The same consideration is seen in the law of 1900 which permitted women to be inscribed on the registers of the bar, but which contains a clause by which women barristers, while otherwise enjoying the same privileges as men, are not allowed to fill the place of a magistrate on a tribunal, on an occasion when one of the three necessary magistrates is absent. This power of filling the place of a magistrate on a tribunal would have been an insuperable argument against the exclusion of women from the Senatorial delegations.

But, in spite of this, the women have won a great victory, concluded Mme. Grinberg, and it would be foolish for them to find fault with what has been granted them. Our part now is to show that we are ready to do the work which the country requires of us. There are great opportunities on the municipal councils and there is great scope for improvement and reform.

STANDARDIZING OF SHIPS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In reply to the question put recently by Mr. Pennefather, M. P., whether the Shipping Control Department is placing orders for standardized ships of the new type with yards which have been in the habit of producing and are equipped for standard cargo vessels of another type which has been proved to be suitable; and, if so, whether this in effect standardizes and disorganizes the present system of such yards and thus causes waste of time and money, Sir Leo Chiozza Money made the following written statement:

The program of standardized cargo shipbuilding which is being carried out is designed, under expert advice, to produce for the national use, in the shortest possible space of time in the given circumstances, vessels specially designed to meet the conditions of war, and it is not the case that these standard ships have been substituted for vessels which are equally suitable. The standard program is not one of disorganization; on the contrary it is a method of organization which economizes time, material and labor.

In reply to another question, Sir Leo Chiozza Money stated that the standard ships which are being built to the order of the Ministry of Shipping are the property of His Majesty's Government.

AEROPLANE ROUTES TO INDIA PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—In a lecture delivered at Delhi, Lord Montagu expressed his belief that within the next 10 years an aeroplane passenger and mail service between England and India would be established. The longest sea route from Bombay to London was, he said, 6000 miles, and by going via Marseilles and Brindisi it was 1000 miles shorter. The aeroplane route would cover a distance of 3600 miles. The shortest route of all would be by Russia, and allowing for a speed merely equal to that of the aeroplanes of today, mails carried by this route would reach London in less than 36 hours. In a passenger traffic service, allowing 14 hours' rest out of 24, and traveling 10 hours at the rate of 120 miles an hour, 1200 miles a day could be covered. In this way, starting from Peshawar, London could be reached in 59 hours. The first night would be passed at Gurieff, at the head of the Caspian Sea, the second at Tarnopol in Galicia, and the third in London.

Lord Montagu also described the "All Red" route, which would be almost entirely over British territory. The distance would measure 5220 miles, and could be covered in about five days. Starting from Karachi, the traveler would fly to Basra, where the first night would be spent; the other halting places would be Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar, and on the fifth day Land's End would be reached. That part of the voyage lying over the sea would be made by seaplane.

A day and night service, Lord Montagu combined, would be used in carrying mails, the route being marked out by miniature lighthouses, and the landing places illuminated. About a thousand passengers, he estimated, could be carried in one week, if 10 aeroplanes a day started, each carrying 14 passengers, a pilot, and an assistant pilot. This, he said, would be quite practicable, as the Russian Sikorsky aeroplanes with four engines were already capable of flying over 80 miles an hour, carrying 16 persons.

Turning to the question of cost, Lord Montagu said he believed that after the first year or two, the fares for passengers would be less than those charged today by mail steamers. While it was only a conjecture, he thought that in the first instance £40 might be charged for a single and £70 for a return journey. The future aeroplane mail route from England to Australia, he said, would continue from Peshawar by Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, and by seaplane by British North Borneo to Queensland.

NORWAY SHIPS FOR ORIENT

MANILA, P. I.—That several of the largest shipping concerns of Norway are seriously considering the transfer of many of their vessels from Atlantic waters to the safer trade routes of the Pacific, is the report on Manila's waterfront, says the Times.

New Models Women's Wear at McCutcheon's



James McCutcheon & Co. are now displaying their smart new wearing apparel for Spring and Summer. Correct models in Women's and Misses' Outer Garments for all occasions are shown in the many new materials.

Afternoon Gowns and Combination of Georgette and Taffeta, \$26.50 to 49.50.

Sport or Outing Dresses, \$21.75 to 39.50.

Evening and Dance Frocks, \$23.50 to 69.50.

Frocks of Linen, Lingerie and Net, \$12.50 to 49.50.

Motor or Utility Coats, \$23.50 to 69.00.

Sport Coats, \$24.50 to 49.50.

Silk Street Suits, \$49.50 to 110.00.

Sport Suits, \$26.50 to 49.50.

Tailored and Outing Hats, \$6.50 to 18.50.

Tub and Sport Skirts, \$3.50 to 29.50.

Blouses in Linen and Cotton Voile \$2.95 to 8.75.

Blouses of Georgette and Novelty \$5.75 to 29.50.

Send for new Catalogue,
"Women's Apparel for Spring 1917."

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Sts., N. Y.

"The Best Dressed Woman in the Room"

And she didn't pay the most for her gown either. She bought it at the Maxon Model Gown Shop, where the creations of the greatest modistes in the world are shown, where each frock has an individuality with that chic Parisienne smartness, and the prices are just one-half less than elsewhere.

Spring models now showing. Every design exclusive—all are originals. They were exhibited only on dress forms to illustrate the Parisienne modes. If you wear model sizes come and see them. You are never urged to buy.

Street, afternoon and evening wear

Prices \$15 up

You want the Best Price of One

NO CATALOG—NO APPROVAL SHIPMENTS.

MAXON Model Gowns
1587 BROADWAY at 48th ST. NEW YORK

The Largest Hotel in the World

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA, New York, will be a Statler-operated hotel.

With its 2200 rooms, 2200 baths, it will be larger than any other hotel now in existence or under construction—and will likewise set new high standards of convenience, service and distinction.

Now building, opposite Pennsylvania Station.

The present Hotel Statler—at Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit—are good hotels. That is why Hotel Pennsylvania will be Statler-operated; and why another Hotel Statler (now building) will be opened at St. Louis this fall.

HOTELS STATLER

BUFFALO CLEVELAND DETROIT

448 Rooms 1000 Baths 1000 Rooms

450 Baths 1000 Baths 1000 Baths

Now building at St. Louis and New York

The Coward Shoe

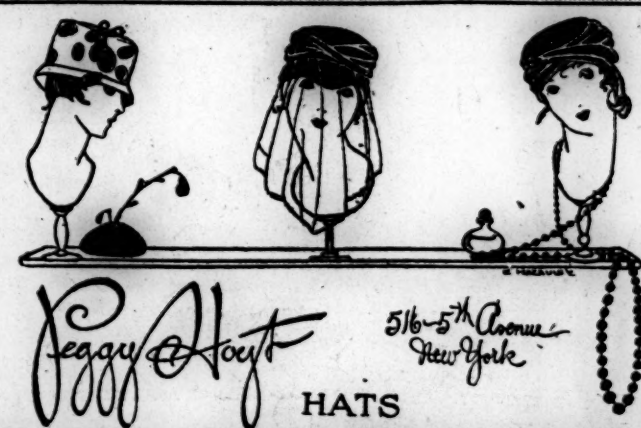
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

"It is not what you pay, but what you get for it that really counts."

True economy consists in getting a dollar's worth for a dollar, not 75c. worth for 90c.

The COWARD SHOE is honestly made, and honestly priced, and worth what you pay for it.

JAMES S. COWARD
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
Near Warren Street
SOLD NOWHERE ELSE
Mail Orders Filled. Send for catalogue



Peggy Hoyt
HATS

516-5th Avenue
New York

BELT LINE AROUND BOSTON IS URGED AS PRESENT NEED

A belt line around Boston, at an estimated expense of \$10,000,000, as recommended by the special Terminal Commission which reported to the Legislature last year, was advocated before the legislative committee on Metropolitan Affairs today at a continued hearing on the subject.

The proposition was supported by Representative Fred P. Greenwood of Everett, who was a member of the commission, and by Edward F. McSweeney and Robert Luce of the special commission which was appointed by Governor McCall to investigate the high cost of living. The latter commission also recommended the belt line project.

Mr. Luce, the first speaker, declared that the developments of the past two weeks along the lines of preparedness make it imperative that everything be done to make it easier and cheaper to get food and distribute it. He said that a belt line would accomplish this purpose.

Mr. McSweeney said that Massachusetts consumers use 130,000 tons of food a month and that this food cost \$15,000,000 more today than when the war started. He added that 37 cents of every dollar paid for green vegetables is represented in transportation and that anything which could be done to facilitate and make cheaper the means of transportation would vitally effect the high cost of living problem. He said that only a very small quantity of fish is used because of poor transportation facilities and urged better facilities for the Fish Market Corporation as a step in the right direction. He proposed an extension of the use of the Northern Avenue Bridge and extension of the Union Freight Road.

Representative Greenwood said that a belt line is being tried in many of the greater cities of the country and has proved successful in practically every instance. He said that it would result in much greater dispatch in the shifting of cars, provisions and men in case of war, and in times of peace would tend to keep down the cost of living by reducing the cost of transportation of freight in the metropolitan district.

Chairman John N. Cole of the Waterways Commission said he was in favor of a belt line when the Commonwealth is able to finance, control and operate it as a service to all other roads, the shippers and the public. He urged the extension of the tracks over the Northern Avenue bridge and its operation in connection with the service to the State Pier, under the supervision of his commission, as an immediate measure of relief.

L. N. Johnson, general counsel for the Boston Fish Market Corporation, said that the company has been suffering from lack of facilities ever since it went to Fish Pier, and that it was about time that some measure of relief was afforded, after many promises which have been made by the State, none of which have been fulfilled. He said that the greatest sort of relief could be provided by a trolley freight service.

Charles S. Pierce, representing the Boston & Maine Railroad, opposed the belt line as unnecessary. He said that the report of the terminal commission was "superficial" and the result of an inadequate investigation, due to lack of time provided for the same. He quoted from a report of an investigation of terminal conditions in Boston made by an expert of the old board of directors, to the effect that the lines of railroad around Boston filled the purposes for which belt lines exist in other cities. He said that the business which originates in the vicinity of Boston and which wishes to move from one line to another is negligible and could not support a belt line. The hearing was closed.

Representative Manassah E. Bradley and James E. Fitzgerald of East Boston urged a bill for the reconstruction of the Maverick Square entrance to the East Boston tunnel by the removal of the mound about the present entrance which, they said, destroyed the business of the square.

MACHINERY IMPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—In connection with the recent prohibition on the import of agricultural machinery, the Board of Trade announced that the intention is to control the importation in order to insure that the machinery is of the right type, fulfills the most useful purposes and is distributed over the country in the districts where it is most required. Applications for licenses will be considered by the Department of Import Restrictions, 22 Carlisle Place, Westminster, S. W. If previously approved by the Director of Agricultural Machinery Branch, Ministry of Munitions, Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, W. C., to whom importers should first apply, giving full particulars of the machinery they desire to import.

CITIZENSHIP TRAINING INDORSED

Favorable report was made to the Massachusetts House today on the bill providing that "training in the duties of citizenship" shall be a part of the curriculum of the public schools. The bill amends the public school section of the revised laws, including among the subjects which must be taught "training in the duties of citizenship." The bill, House 1279, was introduced on petition of numerous journalists, municipal officials and others. The committee's report was unanimous.

AT THE THEATERS

Copy—The Lark, 8:10.
Holla—A Tailor-Made Man, 8:10.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45.
Plymouth—The Masquerader, 8:10.
Shubert—The Blue Paradise, 8:10.
Matinee—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; "A Doll's House"; Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Shubert, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10.

REAL ESTATE

Several estates in the West End, belonging to Walter D. Hennigan, have been purchased by Joseph J. McSweeney. One parcel consists of two four-story and basement brick houses and 2800 square feet of land situated 32 and 32 Poplar Street, assessed for \$22,600, of which \$7000 applies on the land. Another consists of a 3½-story brick house and 14 square feet of land at 4 Parkman Street, assessed on a valuation of \$7700 which includes \$2700 carried on the land. A third is a four-story brick house and 1954 square feet of land at 45 Garden Street. The total assessment of this parcel is \$16,000 and \$7000 of the amount is land value.

Joseph M. Druker has this day taken title to the large frame dwelling property at the corner of Elm Hill Avenue and Georgia Street in Roxbury. This estate was recently purchased by Harry Greenburg, the present grantor. There is a land area of 26,010 square feet valued at \$13,000 and the total assessment amounts to \$23,000.

LARGE SALE AT WALTHAM

The Middlesex County Commissioners have purchased from Albert Geiger Jr. some 92 acres of land with a large mansion house, stone stable and garage, farm cottage and extensive farm buildings, all having an assessed valuation of \$35,500, situated on the north side of South Street, Waltham, close to Roberts Station. The land is beautifully situated, sloping to the south and southwest and has splendid views over the surrounding country. From one portion of the land, known as Boston Rock, a view of Boston Harbor and the Custom House can be had. The property was formerly known as the Dr. William H. Baker estate, who for many years made it his country home. The executors of the will of Dr. Baker sold the estate to Mr. Geiger last December. For several years this estate has been sought by public institutions on account of its accessibility to rapid transportation and near municipal conveniences, such as water and sewer. The brokers in the sale to the County Commissioners were Benjamin C. Tower and John C. Kiley.

WINCHESTER PROPERTY SALES

Sarah W. deRochemont has sold the 12-room single frame dwelling and 17,856 square feet of land situated at 21 Foxcroft Road, the land and buildings being assessed for \$10,350. The purchaser, Albert D. Rogers, will occupy the premises as a home. George C. Orden has sold the single 10-room house and 5805 square feet of land situated at 26 Symmes Road to Chester W. Smith, who has bought for occupancy. George Adams Woods was the broker in both sales.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Corey St., 199, Ward 23; Elizabeth A. Hall, C. A. & F. N. Russell; frame garage.
Washington St., 445-447, Ward 5; G. H. Carpenter; alter stores and offices.
Brookline Ave., 109, Ward 8; Overland stores; alter sales rooms.
Roxbury St., 119-125, Ward 13; Ida Cohen; alter stores.
Metropolitan Ave., 154 rear, Ward 23; William E. Adams; alter garage.

BOSTON TEACHERS CLUB PLANS TO AID

At its annual meeting in Kingsley Hall yesterday afternoon the Boston Teachers Club voted to tender to the Governor of Massachusetts the services of the club and of the members individually for the performance of whatever duties the Governor may think most helpful in the present crisis.

Officers elected are: President, Miss Cora E. Bigelow; first vice-president, Miss Margaret A. Mahoney; second vice-president, Miss Matilda A. Fraser; third vice-president, Miss Ella F. Carr; corresponding secretary, Miss Eva Z. Prichard; recording secretary, Miss Mary A. McNaught; financial secretary, Miss Agnes G. Tarpey; membership secretary, Miss Katherine C. Coveney; treasurer, Miss Elsie M. Blake; directors, Miss Olive A. Kee, Miss Madeline B. Driscoll, Miss Anna M. Niland, Miss Bertha M. Pattee and Miss N. Florence Treat.

EXODUS OF GERMANS TO MEXICO DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following statement was given out Wednesday by the War Department: "Officials of the Southern Department report as follows: Press reports have recently indicated that many Germans are crossing into Mexico. Reports from our intelligence officers, which include records of the immigration officials at various points, do not confirm these reports. Since Feb. 3 there have been but three crossings at Brownsville and 78 at Laredo, none at other points. "Of these crossings at Laredo 39 have returned to the United States. The El Paso report shows many crossings back and forth but only by residents in the usual transactions of business."

HEARING IS POSTPONED

The public hearing on House Bill 1209, providing for a commission to investigate the gas plants of Massachusetts, with the view of ascertaining what they would cost the State to acquire, which was scheduled to be held by the Committee on Ways and Means of the Massachusetts Senate today, was postponed by the committee to tomorrow at 11 a. m., because other subjects on the calendar prevented the committee from hearing arguments for and against the proposition today.

BOSTON DEALERS NOT NOTIFIED OF LOWER COAL PRICE

Preparations for the usual spring reduction in the price of all sizes of family coal on April 1 have not been made by Boston coal dealers, as they state they have received no announcement from the operators that they will grant the dealers the usual spring reduction, except a press report from Philadelphia stating that one company has announced its intentions to give the spring reduction of 50 cents a ton, to become effective on April 1.

William A. Clark, president of the New England Coal Dealers Association, which opened its annual convention in Horticultural Hall this afternoon, said that he had been trying to learn if any of the local dealers had received information to the effect that the operators would grant the usual spring reduction, but had been unable to find any concerns which had been notified of any reductions.

He says that when the customary reduction of 50 cents a ton has been made in former years by the operators on April 1, the dealers have been notified of the reduction some weeks prior to April 1.

New England dealers, according to Mr. Clark, are short of supplies at the present time and especially of the various kinds of coal which they have in stock. On the other hand, he says that consumers are not buying coal at this time. He had hoped, he said, to be able to secure definite information relative to the announcement of the spring reductions for the opening meeting of the New England Coal Dealers Association today.

In connection with the announcement of a spring reduction from Philadelphia it may be recalled that the Federal Trade Commission notified the operators that failure to grant the usual spring reduction of 50 cents a ton could not be justified on the ground of increased cost of production.

Coal dealers from all sections of New England gathered at Horticultural Hall this afternoon. Routine business, a speech by A. L. Stillman on "The Successful Fuel Briquette," and an open discussion were to be followed by the annual dinner of the association at the Revere House tomorrow morning, and A. G. Thomason, New England Demurrage Commissioner, will address the association. The convention will close tomorrow afternoon with an address by Edward W. Parker, director of the Anthracite Bureau of Wilkes Barre, Pa.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders have been issued as follows: Capt. John C. Gotwals, corps of engineers, will proceed to Sandy Hook. Capt. William L. Reed, infantry, detached officers' list, is relieved from station at Northfield, Vt., and will proceed to Montpelier.

Col. Harris L. Roberts, infantry, is retired from active service, to take effect May 26. The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles J. Naylor, 4th cavalry, is extended.

FORD HALL TOWN MEETING

"Why the Government Should Own the Railroads" is to be the topic of an address by George E. Roemer Jr. at the final Ford Hall town meeting tomorrow night at 8 o'clock. Ford Hall activities will come to a close the following Thursday with the annual dinner of the "Ford Hall Folks" in Kingsley Hall, Ford Building.

SHIPPING NEWS

Captains and crews of two vessels destroyed by submarines of the Central Powers including Capt. Stephen W. McDonough and First Mate R. W. Lowe of the American schooner Lyman M. Law, were on the British steamer Cretic which docked "somewhere in the United States" today. There were 10,073 passengers on the steamer, which came from Naples, Genoa and Palermo. The rest of the crew of the Lyman M. Law are expected to land in the United States soon on the American steamer Dochra. Details of the sinking of the Law while carrying a cargo of boxwood were given by Captain McDonough. The crew was given five minutes to leave the schooner. Three hours after the vessel had been abandoned the Germans had not destroyed it, the captain said.

After sailing 25 hours in the open boat the men landed at Cagliari and from there proceeded to Naples and engaged passage on the Cretic. Eight men from the British schooner Maggie Bell, which recently was dismantled and sunk, were also on the Cretic. Captain Snellgrove of the barkentine James Burton took, which was sunk by a submarine on March 10 about 70 miles east of Gibraltar also arrived on the Cretic.

Capt. Louis Stanton of Port Clyde, Me., formerly in charge of the four-masted American schooner Northland was another passenger on the Cretic. He said that the Northland was sold to the National Navigation Company, a Greek concern, for more than \$100,000.

Groundfish arrivals at South Boston today were: Str Tide 250,000 pounds, most of which was haddock, and schrs Leonora Silvera 66,300, Henry L. Marshall 22,000, Mary Sinnott 2300, and Progress 22,900. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$5.50@8, steak cod \$9.25@12, market cod \$4.50@6.50, pollock \$7.25@9.75, large hake \$11, small hake \$8, and cusk \$8.50.

CONTRACTS AWARDED

Several awards of contracts for material for the Public Works Department were announced by Mayor Curley today. The contract for 500,000 feet of spruce lumber was awarded to the Bay State Lumber Company, which submitted the lowest bid on all the specifications. With a bid of 10½ cents a gallon as compared with 10 cents a gallon last year the Standard Oil Company was awarded the contract for 100,000 gallons of residual asphaltic road binder, and the same company was the lowest bidder for 60,000 gallons of 45 per cent asphaltic road oil, the price being 7.65 cents a gallon as against 6.9 cents a gallon last year. Contracts for sand and gravel in 10 districts were awarded at the rate of \$1.20 per cubic yard to six different firms.

MUCH LAW ON EXPLOSIVES

An effort to tighten up the law relative to the sale and transportation in Massachusetts of high explosives was started this morning by Governor McCall, who announced his intention to ask the Legislature for further restrictive legislation if investigation shows that such legislation is necessary for the proper protection of the public.

DARTMOUTH CREDITS RECRUITS

HANOVER, N. H.—President Ernest M. Hopkins announced Tuesday that all Dartmouth undergraduates who enlist for the so-called mosquito fleet work will be given credit for the semester's work as they stood at mid-semester.

BILL FOR DIRECTOR OF MARKETS HAS MANY SUPPORTERS

The House Committee on Ways and Means today gave a hearing on the recommendation of the State Board of Agriculture aiming to provide for improving the marketing of agricultural products as a means of reducing the cost of living.

The bill in question provides that the board shall annually appoint a person to be known as director of organization and markets who, under the general direction of the board, shall promote the economical distribution of farm products. He shall have authority to maintain a market news service, including information as to crops, freight rates, commission rates, and such other matters as may be of service to producers and consumers with whom he may cooperate in devising and maintaining economical and efficient systems of distribution.

The director is given authority, with the approval of the secretary of the Board of Agriculture, to establish and promulgate standards for the grading and other classification of farm products by which their quantity, quality or value may be determined, and standards for open and closed receptacles for farm products and prescribe rules and regulations covering the marks, brands and labels which may be required upon receptacles for farm products, for the purpose of showing the name and address of the producer or packer, the quantity, nature and

quality of the product, for the purpose of preventing deception. An annual expenditure of \$5000 by the director is authorized.

The bill was advocated by Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; Secretary William M. Howard of the State grange; Mrs. Ida Hibbard of the Housekeepers League and by Robert Luce and Edward F. McSweeney of the former special Commission on the High Cost of Living, as a means of keeping the farmer in close touch with the market and to protect the interests of both the producer and consumer.

Mr. Wheeler, who outlined the bill, said that it was the beginning of a movement that would tend to encourage the farmer and the development of agriculture.

George Albee of Concord opposed the bill on the ground that it did not begin to solve the agricultural problem.

Col. Cyrus B. Adams, director of the Bureau of Prisons, appeared before the committee in favor of a resolve asking for authority to investigate and determine upon a favorable location for the building of a suitable prison for the safe confinement of such prisoners as may by law be confined in the State Prison. An appropriation of \$5000 is provided. He said that the present location of the State Prison was so poor that it has been generally recognized that a new location which would make it possible to give the prisoners some fresh air and make it possible to put them at work in tilling the soil, was a needed and beneficial reform. There was no opposition.

BILL FOR MOHAWK RESERVE FAVORED

In the Massachusetts Senate today the Committee on Harbors and Public Lands reported a bill providing for the expenditure of \$60,000 for the establishment of a Mohawk Trail reservation. The original petition for this legislation called for an appropriation of \$100,000. Several petitions were filed for this same project and because of the favorable report on \$60,000 on one proposition, all others relating to the subject have been reported upon adversely by the committee.


The Committee on Metropolitan Affairs reports reference to the next General Court on the petition that abutters of roadways and boulevards belonging to the metropolitan park system shall be given the same privileges and rights of way as exist with regard to city and town highways.

EAST BOSTON SEEKS ARMORY

East Boston citizens were well represented before the legislative Committee on Military Affairs today in support of House Bill 522 providing for the establishment of a new volunteer militia battalion and the erection of an armory on the island.

SMITH TAMMANY CANDIDATE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thomas F. Smith, secretary of Tammany Hall since 1895, will be designated as the Democratic candidate for Congress at a special election April 12, to fill the vacancy in the Fifteenth District.



A. T. Stewart
founded 1825

John Wanamaker
founded 1861
Combined 1896

IN STOCK

Million and Half Dollars of Shoes

All bought before the great advances in costs, paid for and delivered during the past year.
The John Wanamaker Stores in New York and Philadelphia are prepared

TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC

Against Extravagant Prices for Good Shoes

These shoes were bought more favorably, we believe, than any stocks of like variety anywhere in the country.

Leather has advanced between 100 and 200 per cent., according to the grades, during the past two years. All other materials used in shoes, together with labor, have advanced in cost also.

Retail prices of shoes have advanced generally 50 per cent. They are still advanced.

Wanamaker prices on shoes have advanced less than 33 1-3 per cent.

Here are four examples of our operations:

Last Fall it became known that we were in the market buying in advance. A large manufacturer with a list of leathers on hand quoted prices that we knew were much under the prevailing market. We gave him orders to make it up at once and deliver as made. This single purchase involved nearly a quarter million dollars.

A manufacturer of children's shoes with a big factory and capacity showed us a memorandum of his leathers on hand, bought at old low prices. We gave him an order covering his entire stock of leather, involving a purchase of about \$60,000.

Another manufacturer to whom we gave an order at low prices said: "This is the largest retail order I ever took." It amounted to about \$100,000. When these shoes are put on sale they will represent to the public a saving of at least \$1 on low shoes and \$2 on high shoes.

Still another manufacturer came to us one day to say that he was a little short of work in his cutting room, that he had enough kidskins to make five thousand pairs of shoes. We gave him an order. The shoes are now in our stock and represent a saving of at least \$1 a pair.

There are thousands of pairs of shoes in our stocks, good looking, good wearing, and good fitting, of the staple plainer sorts on which we have not advanced prices at all.

There is not a group of shoes in our stocks that has not been bought much below today's market prices.

Of course, higher shoes required by higher skirts cost more; they would cost more without any advances in the price of leather, because they require from 15 to 20 per cent. more leather. Fancy colored leathers also cost more.

People who want the higher cut and colored leather shoes will find them here at slightly higher but not exorbitant prices.

A warning:

When shoes go up in cost, standards are apt to go down. Rising cost of materials means to a store one of two things: either to maintain the old selling price and cheapen the product or to protect the standard of quality and slightly to increase the price.

The Wanamaker way is to maintain the standard always.

Be on your guard

against good-looking shoes that will not keep their shape nor wear well. Novelty leather shoes can be made to look so attractive as to cover poor workmanship and thus mislead the purchaser. Poor shoemaking is not apparent until after the shoe is worn. The only safe thing to do is to buy your shoes at a store that maintains its standard of workmanship.

As to the future:

It is uncertain. The outlook is that shoes will continue to cost more even though the war ends suddenly, unless there is a radical change in fashion and substitutes are used for leather.

One thing is certain:

Whether they wear long skirts or short skirts, women will never go back to slipshod shoes. They will never forget the lesson that they cannot be well dressed unless their feet are well shod.

All fashions of shoes are here; all grades; all leathers, and at prices least affected by the rising costs.

Remember this:

There is no need to pay exorbitant prices for shoes.

Wanamaker Price List on Shoes

REGULAR SHOE STORE

Women's high-cut shoes, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12, \$14, \$15.
Women's regular cut shoes, \$4, \$5, \$7, \$7.50, \$8.
Women's low shoes, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$10, \$11.
Women's slippers, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10.
Girls' shoes, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50, \$6, \$7, \$7.50—according to size and grade.
Men's shoes, \$5, \$6.50, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12, \$14.
Men's low shoes, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$8, \$10.
Boys' shoes, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$7—according to size and grade.

DOWN-STAIRS SHOE STORE

Women's high-cut shoes, \$4.40, \$4.65, \$4.90.
Women's regular cut shoes, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50.
Women's low shoes, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.40.
Women's slippers, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.65, \$4.90.
Men's shoes, \$3.50, \$3.95, \$4.
Men's low shoes, \$3.50.
Boys' shoes, \$2.65, \$3, \$3.50.
Girls' shoes, \$1.50 to \$4.25.
Girls' and Boys' shoes vary in price according to size and quality.

Broadway at Ninth Street, New York



OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York



Sports Skirt of faille silk, markings of green, purple and gold, draped yoke with sash. 1975

OTHER MODELS 395 to 2750

Skirts of Distinction

In our Skirts, also, there is a certain air of distinction that you will find hard to resist. Models for all occasions—each as smart as can be; sports types being particularly interesting.

Our Only Store—1193 Broadway
Bet. 29th and 30th Sts. NEW YORK
Tel. Madison Sq. 89, Madison Sq. 2563

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TAILOR

319 Washington St.,
BOSTON

Best of Tailoring
Sporting Garments
A Specialty

IN THE LIBRARIES

Most librarians have dreams of what they would like to do for the community if more money were forthcoming each year, and the librarian in Valley City, N. D., Miss Lillian E. Cook, seems to be no exception to this rule. "If the appropriation were available," she writes, "the first thing our library would do would be to extend the use of the library to every resident in the county free of charge. This would mean duplication of books and the working out of a transportation problem in a county where distances are great and the winters long and cold. I would want the librarian to own the territory as well as the books, but probably some sort of package library delivery would be the first form tried. This for the present for North Dakota is only a dream but it's one of the things our library would do first if only it could."

Under the caption, "Why Give to Libraries?" The February number of New York Libraries points out editorially that the library, well equipped and operated, minimizes the need of all kinds of charity, and adds that an ideal community is one where no public charity is needed. It is the work of the library, the editorial says further, so to enrich life as to make men more and more independent of all organized charity; and this, in a measure at least, it is actually accomplishing.

The St. Louis Public Library has on exhibition this month in the art room colored prints suitable for schoolroom decoration, lent by the Library of Congress; also a collection of baskets made by the students of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts. Formal invitations are now mailed by the library to well-known strangers about to visit the city, asking them to inspect the building and to make free use of the library's facilities during their stay. At present weekly talks on pictures are being given to the children by Edmund Wuopel, director of the School of Fine Arts. The three pictures which yet remain to be discussed are "The Little Weaver," by Plancha y Rodriguez; "The Shore," by Poore, and "Roger Bacon," by Pyle.

Special exhibits on Shakespeare, the Bible, gardening, nature, outdoor life, the European War, home economics and preserving were held at the Public Library in Winchester, Mass., during the past year. The librarian reports that the exhibits created much interest and brought many books hitherto unnoticed on the shelves to the attention of patrons.

The art department of the Minneapolis Public Library circulated more than 45,000 pictures in 1916, and more than 55,000 lantern slides. The lantern slides cover a wide variety of subjects, some of the most popular being birds, Japan, "Hilbert's Progress" and "The Life of Christ."

The New York State Library School has a collection of bookplates which now numbers more than 5100 examples, representative of many countries and periods. Regarding this collection the thirtieth annual report of the school prints the following:

"The emphasis is naturally placed on American plates and many fine examples highly prized by collectors are included. The plates are carefully mounted and filed by artist or owner with cross-references and are indexed to some extent by subject. No fund is available for purchasing plates, but donations from students and other friends of the school have been liberal. Miss Mary L. Suttill has given nearly 750 plates and a number of books and pamphlets on ex libris. Another gift was received from Walter S. Hiscoc in December, 1915. This included, in addition to the memorial volume to E. D. French and 36 ex libris pamphlets, 1564 bookplates, chiefly from the noted collection of Henry Blackwell, including 392 early American plates, 77 by E. D. French and many others by notable designers. The collection of books on ex libris is unusually good. An index of owners, artists and mottoes, covering the li-

ustrations in the printed books, is being prepared by Mr. Hiscoc. This now includes about 5500 cards and indexes 50 volumes. Many exhibitions have been arranged and much interest in the subject shown both by the students and visitors to the school.

"The Library School collection now contains 100 bookplates by E. D. French, or one-third of the 299 plates designed and engraved by him. The first bookplate designed by this noted American bookplate designer was made for his sister-in-law, Miss Helen E. Brainerd, a member of the class of 1899 in the New York State Library School.

"In the collection and organization of the material, most of the credit is due to Miss Florence Woodworth, who has spared neither time nor trouble in interesting others in the collection and in putting into proper shape the material received, and to Mr. Hiscoc, who has devoted much time to the bibliographic aspects of the collection."

According to the fortieth annual report of the Public Library in Sioux City, Ia., a game seems to have developed this past year as to who will get the most use of the library, in the way of securing answers to business, social or general information questions. One good reason for this is that the library has and is collecting information on every kind of profession and business, thus making it worth while for patrons to bring all sorts of questions to the library.

An interesting item in the South Dakota Library Bulletin tells what happened when the people voted to make Lake Andes the county seat of Charles Mix County. It was found that the only available place in which to house the county records was the Public Library, and room was made there accordingly for the records and the county officers. The plan is to build a courthouse as soon as possible. "Serving in this way may not be among the specified duties of a library," says the item in question, "but it is hoped that some good may come out of it for the library side as well as the county side. Perhaps it will work as a rather unique publicity scheme, and increase the reading of good books by the people in the county as well as in town. At any rate a farmer can't come to town to pay his taxes now without knowing that a public library exists and that there are many books to be read in it. Perhaps it may make the establishment of a county library an easy possibility. Who knows?"

A writer in Public Libraries advises the formation of high school groups to meet regularly at the public library to listen to the reading of poetry, such poetry as has fire and action as well as that which appeals to the emotions and to the love of the beautiful. The writer believes that it is because the rhythm is so frequently lost by mere eye reading that boys and girls do not care for poetry, and says that the reading hour in the library will produce much better results than the reading of the same literature in the classroom. The surroundings seem to make it much more effective.

MINISTRY APPOINTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. Graeme Thomson, C. B., has been appointed by the Shipping Controller to be chief executive officer of the Ministry of Shipping. Mr. John Anderson, whose services have been lent by the National Health Insurance Commissioner (England), will act as secretary, and Mr. H. N. Bunbury, C. B., as accountant-general to the Ministry. It is also announced that the Transport Department, which hitherto has been under the Admiralty, has been incorporated in the Ministry of Shipping. The Admiralty, however, will still continue to exercise control as far as essential navy works are concerned through the Director of Transports and Shipping. The term "naval" is interpreted to include the transport of troops and such military services as form an integral part of joint naval and military policy.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Lucy Page Gaston, who has recently won from the Board of Education of Chicago the right to introduce "clean life" clubs into the public schools, is a native of Delaware, and a resident of Chicago. She obtained her training as a reformer in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in the days when Frances E. Willard was prominent in that organization. Miss Gaston edits a periodical for young people. She is an experienced advocate before legislatures, in behalf of causes in which she believes.

Ralph Chipman Hawley, who has been promoted to a full professorship in the Yale School of Forestry, is a graduate of Amherst College and of the school in which he will now teach. His first practical apprenticeship was in the United States forestry work carried on by the bureau over which Henry S. Graves, a Yale man, presides. Then Mr. Hawley found a place with the State of Massachusetts in its forestry service. Afterward he went to New Haven and joined the staff of the Yale school, and, at the same time, served as forester for the New Haven Water Company, thus being a pioneer in that form of service which some of the larger corporations of the country are beginning to ask of trained experts in forestry. Professor Hawley is joint author, with A. F. Hawes, of a book on New England forestry.

Sir Arthur Hamilton Lee, K. C. B., M. P., has recently been appointed Director-General of Food Production under the British Board of Agriculture. He is tackling the problem with the greatest vigor, and his most novel proposal is that a corps should be raised for plowing by night. The experiment has already been tried on Sir Arthur's own farm, and, with an acetylene headlight, it has been found quite possible to plow after dark. Sir Arthur Lee, who entered the Royal Artillery upon leaving Woolwich, rejoined the army at the outbreak of war and served with distinction in France and Flanders, being twice mentioned in dispatches. He was recalled, however, to take up the post of military secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, where he had to do with the supply of artillery, rifles, machine-guns, shells and other ammunition. Sir Arthur Lee was at one time professor of strategy and tactics at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Can. He was also military attaché at the British Embassy in Washington, and a personal friend of Theodore Roosevelt, who, when he was in England some years ago, visited Sir Arthur Lee at his home. Sir Arthur has been a Conservative member for the Farnham Division of Hampshire since 1900.

John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York City, who has been summoned to the bar of the Senate of New York State in connection with his recent charges brought against Senator Robert F. Wagner, came to the mayoralty in January, 1914, and is a candidate for reelection in the coming autumn. A lawyer by profession, and first making an impression on the public by his service as special counsel for the

city in 1906-07, he was invited to be commissioner of accounts of the city in 1907 by the then Mayor, and he retained this position until 1909, when he was elected an alderman and was made president of the municipal legislature. Thus he has had virtually 11 years of active service in the city government, and has made a record on the whole creditable. Of late he has indulged in criticism of other persons to an unwelcome degree, and has come into conflict with elements of the population normally friendly to him and to the cause of efficient government, for which he stands. The resulting alienation has been unfortunate, inasmuch as he has never ceased to have the antipathy of the Tammany machine, and of other reactionary institutions in the city.

William D. Schermerhorn, president-elect of Dakota Wesleyan College, Mitchell, S. D., is a native of Lincoln County, Kansas. He is of old Dutch stock which was identified with the Reformed Dutch Church; but, in migrating to Kansas and becoming pioneers, his people became Methodists. Educated at Kansas Wesleyan, and at Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., he went to India in 1905 and became pastor of the church for English and American people at Hyderabad. He returned to the United States and, in 1912, accepted the chair of New Testament Interpretation at Garrett Institute.

Carl Schurz Vrooman, assistant secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, who is calling on the farmers of the country to increase their acreage of spring wheat, and in other ways to add to the national food supply, is a man of wealth and expert knowledge, who joined the department in August, 1914. A native of Missouri, and educated at Washburn College, Yale University, and Oxford University, he settled down to a life of study of civic questions at home and abroad, combining travel and first-hand investigation with careful study of available documentary and other data. The years between 1894 and 1900 he spent in Europe, giving careful attention to agricultural and industrial processes in vogue there; and on returning to the United States he purchased a large area of farming land in central Illinois, and began to test, under American conditions, some of the theories he had seen working fairly well abroad. Thus, when he entered the national service, three years ago, he brought to it a better equipment for the duties ahead of him than most of his predecessors had had; and during the coming months he is likely to be tested to the full, as the department does its share in the national service. Mr. Vrooman has been a prolific writer on social questions, and has many academic degrees.

VERDUN ANNIVERSARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The anniversary of the battle of Verdun has been commemorated by the issue of a medal on the obverse side of which is the helmeted head of a girl and in her hand a sword with the legend "On ne passe pas." On the reverse is the fortress with the day on which the battle began, Feb. 21, 1916.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Why City Consumers Pay
DALLAS FARM AND RANCH.—It seems that the consumer always gets the worst of the deal when food speculators corner the market and force prices upward. The producer may sell at or below the cost of production, but this may not benefit the consumer, who is often at the mercy of market manipulators for his necessities. It is surprising the way speculators raise prices, and the pretext they offer for it. The European war has been blamed for raises in prices; lack of transportation; short crops; and many other things. Some commodities have been affected by these things and others as a direct result of manipulation of the market. The consumer is easily fleeced. He will generally accept any kind of a story as to why prices are high, pay the bill and complain afterwards. With the food stocks we have in this country there is no good reason for food riots and hungry people. Lack of transportation, poor business in distribution, speculation and other things are at fault. The consumer must act before there will be any considerable relief in the high cost of living. The producer and honest dealers are anxious to meet consumers and help them save marketing cost. How long will the consumer submit to extortion?

Federal Employment Direction
CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—The report of the Commissioner General of Immigration indicates that 75,000 applicants for work were given employment through the 20 zone employment agencies maintained by the Government. The year before less than 12,000 people were put in position to gain their livelihood by the Government. The increase reveals a possibility. Nonemployment is a problem for national rather than State handling. So much work is seasonal and occasional and so many of the seasons and occasions require to bring the worker to the work, more than a State agency, that nothing less comprehensive than the Federal Government will be able to act as intermediary—if an official bureau is to undertake it. Chicago may have the workers and Minnesota, the Dakotas, etc., the fields. The ques-

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tion of nonemployment may have local aspects and issues which must be taken care of by the State, but in some respects the solution is federal.

Let Birmingham Grow
MONTGOMERY (Ala.) ADVERTISER.—We are learning to love Birmingham as we never loved her before. Her officials have wisely discovered the folly of permitting "blind tigers" to operate there, and it is said the officers of that city are more active against them than those of any other city in the State. Pious Montgomery is said to be "wide open." Birmingham may not get the armor plate plant or put itself on the Warrior, but if she can establish a good reputation as Law-and-Order Town we predict for her the greatest career of growth and prosperity of any city in these United States. A good reputation is better than riches, and lower freight rates follow in the wake of order and municipal greatness, we believe.

Illinois' Forward Step
NEW ORLEANS ITEM.—Illinois has taken a great forward step in efficient State government. Governor Lowden and the State Legislature divide immediate honors in putting over the new code which completely reorganizes the State governmental machinery by consolidating 130 bureaus, de-

partments, commissions and other State agencies into just nine departments, as follows: finance, agriculture, labor, mines and mining, public works, charities and corrections, health, corporate control, education and civil service. The head of each department is to have full power to appoint and direct his force. The nine department heads, with the Governor, form the State Cabinet. A very important part of the new State organization is a budget system. At the very outset the new code wipes out about 300 jobs which have been sinecures for pothouse politicians, at a saving to the State in salaries of \$400,000 a year. This saving, however, is only an incident compared with the saving expected later by the economy made possible by a thoroughly correlated Government working on a budget basis, buying all supplies through one purchasing department.

CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Minister of Munitions announces that he has made further orders under the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, in which 54 additional establishments have been declared controlled establishments. The total number of controlled establishments under Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, is now 4770.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET CONTINUES TO BE IRREGULAR

Strength Appears in Various Quarters, but Upward Movement Not Uniform—Swift Is Local Board Feature

New York stocks were strong in certain quarters and irregular as a whole in today's early trading. Bethlehem Steel "B," Great Northern Ore, Norfolk & Western, New Haven, Cuba Cane Sugar, American Beet Sugar, Central Leather, American Locomotive, Corn Products and Reading showed varying degrees of strength, but some prominent issues hardly moved. Steel common was half a point above where it closed yesterday afternoon at one time, but it dropped back. Baldwin Locomotive had a net loss of a large fraction and fell substantially from its previous best figure made soon after the opening today.

Swift was a feature of the fore part of today's session on the Boston Stock Exchange. It advanced 1½ points.

New York prices had considerable of a rise late in the first hour.

Lackawanna Steel became stronger and more active around midday. It opened up ½ at 85½, and after receding to 84½ advanced nearly 3 points. Driggs-Searby was another strong feature. It opened up 3½ at 70, and jumped to 77 before midday. Wilson also was conspicuous. It opened up 1½ at 72½ and advanced 4 points further. Ohio Cities Gas, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel "B" and Corn Products were in good demand. The sugar stocks became stronger, particularly Cuba Cane with a gain of nearly 2 points over yesterday's closing price, and American Beet Sugar, which showed a net gain of 2 points at midday. New York Central advanced two points. Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and Reading showed good gains.

Swift opened up ½ in Boston at 149½, and advanced more than a point further. Price movements on the local exchange were very narrow.

Wilson advanced 2 points further in New York during the early afternoon. United States Steel, Reading, Maxwell and Mexican Petroleum also were higher. The tone was quiet and firm at the beginning of the last hour. Island Creek Coal, Swift, Osceola and Copper Range were strong in Boston.

DEVELOPMENT OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE

Out of total foreign trade of \$7,873,000,000 in 1916 \$4,007,177,000 was with Great Britain and Ireland, France and Canada. Of this, \$3,355,529,745 was in exports, so balance in favor of the United States was \$2,751,647,255.

United States sales were, in other words, four times more than purchases, and trading balance \$255,700,000 larger.

With heavy sales in 1915 and 1916 to France, that country in these years took Canada's place as the United States' second best customer, a position Canada will again doubtless occupy after United States exports of war supplies to the continent discontinue. Excess of exports to France over imports for 1915 and 1916 is \$1,154,810,000. With completion of pending \$100,000,000 collateral loan, France will have borrowed from the United States approximately \$676,000,000, or just a little more than half of her debt balance to the United States on trading account. Of these loans, \$58,000,000 was to municipalities.

Canada's purchases from the United States were in 1915 and 1916 \$536,559,000 larger than her sales. United States loans there are estimated to stand at \$266,175,000, including provincial and municipal debentures, and exclusive of what the United States may invest in the pending \$150,000,000 issue.

British trade balance to the United States for the two years was the enormous sum of \$2,522,972,273, against which are loans and blank credits estimated to amount to say \$1,250,000,000.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau.
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair tonight and Thursday, warmer Thursday, strong west to southwest winds.

For Southern New England: Fair to night, Thursday, fair, warmer in Connecticut and Western Massachusetts, with occasional showers.
For Northern New England: Fair to night, Thursday, fair, warmer in New Hampshire and Vermont.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a. m. 41.0 a. m. 43.0
12 noon 45.0
5 p. m. 48.0

IN OTHER CITIES
8 a. m.
Albany 38.0
Buffalo 38.0
Chicago 38.0
Cincinnati 38.0
Cleveland 38.0
Detroit 38.0
Houston 38.0
Kansas City 38.0
Los Angeles 38.0
Miami 38.0
New Orleans 38.0
New York 38.0
Philadelphia 38.0
Portland 38.0
San Francisco 38.0
Seattle 38.0
St. Louis 38.0
Washington 38.0

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:55 High water, 8:00
Sun sets 6:05 2:55 a. m. 3:27 p. m.
Length of day, 12:30 Moon sets 12:35 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:25 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ajax Rubber	69	75	69	75
Alaska Gold	9 1/4	9 1/4	8 3/4	9
Allis-Chalmers	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Allis-Chalmers	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am Ag Chem	91	91	91	91
Am B Sugar	95	97	95	95 1/2
Am B Sugar	183	183	183	183
Am Can	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Am Car Fy	70	70 1/2	70	70 1/2
Am Car Fy	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am Cot Oil	44	44	44	44
Am H & L	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Am H & L	67	69 1/2	67	68 1/2
Am Loco	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Am Smelt	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Sec App	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
A S Bpr ret	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Sugar	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Sugar	119	119	119	119
Am Tel	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
A T & T	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am Woolen	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Writ	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Zinc	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am Zinc	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Anacosta	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Asso Oil	71	71	71	71
Atchison	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
At Gulf	113	114 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Bald Loc	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Balt & Ohio	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Barrett	109	110 1/2	109	110
Barrett	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Beth Steel	144	145 1/2	144	145 1/2
Beth Steel	135 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	136 1/2
Burgdich	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Burns Bros	118	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Butte & Sup	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Cal Petrol	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Cal Petrol	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Can Pacific	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
Ch Leather	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Cerro de Pasco	38	38	38	38
Ches & Ohio	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
CM & St Paul	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Chl Rte	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Chl & Alt	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chl & West	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
C & G West	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Chl & N W	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
Chl & N W	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Chl & N W	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
CC & S L	76	76 1/2	76	76 1/2
Col Fuel	52	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Col Gas & El	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Col Soda	25	25	25	25
Col Soda	45	45	45	45
Con Gas	120	120	120	120
Con Gas	92	92	92	92
Corn Prod	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Corn Prod	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Cruc Steel	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Cub Am Sug	150	150 1/2	150	150 1/2
Cuban C Sug	47	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Cuban C Sug	91	91 1/2	91	91 1/2
Denver	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Denver	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Dome Mln	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Driggs-Searby	70	72 1/2	70	72 1/2
Erie	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Erie	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Erie	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Gen Electric	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Gen Motors	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
G Motors	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Gr Nor Ore	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Gr Nor Ore	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Green Can	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Gulf States	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Gulf Sta	107	107	107	107
Harv & N J	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Harv & N J	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Ill Central	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Inspiration	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Int Mer Mar	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Int Mer Mar	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
In Nickel	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
In Paper	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Kenne Cop	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Lack Steel	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Laclede Gas	100	100	100	100
Lee & T C	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Lehigh Val	71	71 1/2	71	71 1/2
Long Island	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Louis & N	128 1/2	130	128 1/2	129 1/2
Mackay	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Man Shirt	81	81	81	81
Max Motor	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Maxwell	69	69	69	69
Maxwell	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Maxwell	90	91 1/2	90	91 1/2
Miami	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
M & S L New	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Mo Pac	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Mo Pac	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Mon Power	104	104	104	104
Mon Pow	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Nat C & S	82	82	82	82
Nat Enamel	35	35 1/2	35	35 1/2
Nat Lead	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Nevada Con	24	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
NY Central	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
NYNH & H	46	46 1/2	46	46 1/2
N & W	133 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2
North Am	68	68	68	68
North Pac	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
O Cities Gas	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Ohio Fuel	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
O & W	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Owens Bot	100	100	98 1/2	98 1/2
Pacific Mail	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Penna	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Peoples Gas	92	92	92	92
Phila Co	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Pitts Coal	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Pitts Coal	116	116	116	116
Pitts Coal	101	101	101	101
Pullman	162	162	162	162
Ray Con	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
Reading	98 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat	1.94 1/2	1.95 1/2	1.92 1/2	1.94 1/2
July	1.94 1/2	1.95 1/2	1.92 1/2	1.94 1/2
Sept	1.94 1/2	1.95 1/2	1.92 1/2	1.94 1/2
Corn	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2
July	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2
Sept	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2
Oats	1.14 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2
July	1.14 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2
Sept	1.14 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2
Barley	1.14 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2
July	1.14 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2
Sept	1.14 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2
Flour	1.14 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2
July	1.14 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2
Sept	1.14 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—Wheat values moved irregularly during the early session and generally toward a lower level. Most of the selling was based on the peace rumors involving Germany and Russia and on the claims that the technical position of the markets was more favorable. It was said that there was a great deal of liquidation yesterday and that this selling had not been digested as yet.

More crop accounts of a very unfavorable tenor came to hand and served to restrict the selling operations. These complaints came principally from Kansas and Nebraska, where abandoned area is believed to be considerable.

Drought continues in the Southwest and the prediction was for clear weather tomorrow. Northwestern markets were relatively heavy at times and mention was made of somewhat larger receipts of wheat at the Northwest. Foreign buying here was not important.

Corn—Wheat barely steady, reflecting the predictions of a larger farm movement, scattered liquidation based on peace reports and on the setback in wheat. The foreign markets remain firm and it is thought that the export buying of American corn is of larger amount than being reported. There was evidence of a reduced short interest in the market.

Oats—Were easier with other grains and on peace reports. The country offerings are said to be a trifle larger. Stocks at visible supply points remain heavy and this seems to be against pronounced bullishness.

RAILWAY POINTS

A special Boston & Maine train, consisting of eight vestibule coaches, left Haverhill, N. H., at 1:35 o'clock this afternoon for the accommodation of Dartmouth College students en route to Boston.

New Haven conductors assigned to Washington (D. C.) and Adams Express trains via the new bridge are being instructed on Pennsylvania rules in order to qualify between Boston and Thirty-fourth Street division, New York.

The New Haven and Boston & Albany will handle Pullman sleepers tonight from New Haven to Rochester, N. Y., for the accommodation of a party of Yale College mechanical engineers.

The Pullman Company is assembling parlor and sleeping cars at Northampton on the Philadelphia exchange today to take care of South College student travel en route to Boston and points west tomorrow night.

The fuel department of the Boston & Maine shipped 100 cars of steam coal from Mystic Wharf this morning destined to northern New England division points.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75-9.16, cables 4.76-16, 60-day bills nominally 4.72 and 90 days 4.70.

Franc cables 5.33½, checks 5.34½, Reichmark cables nominally 69½, checks 69½, Rubles 28.50 and 28.40.

Libre cables 7.76½, checks 7.77½.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	
Alhambra	102	102	102	102
Alaska	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Alouez	65	65	65	65
Am Ag Ch pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am Sugar	114	114	113 1/4	114
Am Sugar pf.	119	119	119	119
Am Tel	128	128	127 1/2	128
Am Tel pp	48	48	48	48
Am Woolen	51	51	51	51
Am Wool pf	98	98	97 1/2	98
Am Zinc	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am Zinc pf.	69	69 1/2	69	69
Am Zinc Co	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am Zinc & W.I.	112 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	114 1/2
Am Zinc Gulf	64	64 1/2	64	64 1/2
Am Zinc & A.	170	170	170	170
Am Zinc Eleve	76	76	76	76
Am Zinc & Lowell	130	130	130	130
Am Zinc & Ma	43	43	42	43
Am Zinc & Bala	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Am Zinc & Sup	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am Zinc & Ariz	81	81	80 1/2	81
Am Zinc & Hecla	55 1/2	55 1/2	55	55 1/2
Am Zinc Nor rts	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Am Zinc June pf.	106 1/2	106 1/2	105	106 1/2
Am Zinc River	140	140	140	140
Am Zinc Range	64	65	63 1/2	64
Am Zinc Davis Daly	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Am Zinc Butte	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am Zinc Elsec	207	207	205	207
Am Zinc Alvetia	500	500	500	500
Am Zinc Port Co	17	17	17	17
Am Zinc Port Ce pf.	31	31	31	31
Am Zinc Coal	68 1/2	69 1/2	68	69
Am Zinc Creek pf	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am Zinc Royale	34	34	34	34
Am Zinc Weenaw	3	3	3	3
Am Zinc Copper	14	14 1/2	14	14 1/2

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

TRADING IS MODERATE IN WOOL MARKET

Keen Speculative Tendency Looked For in Near Future on Account of Possible Action of Extra Session of Congress

Specialty reported for The Christian Science Monitor

Trading is moderate in the local wool market, but there may be a keen speculative tendency toward the latter part of the week in anticipation of action by Congress when the extra session is called. The Government has curtailed some of the bids put out, because of a lack of sufficient appropriations, but with Congress meeting so soon, it is thought this difficulty will be obviated.

From the London series now in progress the British Government has announced that 10,000 bales of wool will be available for the United States on March 29 and March 31, but how can that wool be brought to the United States, even if it is purchased by dealers here? Is the question asked. Australian wool is very much needed, since there is very little in the United States at the present time, but the question is whether it will be worth while to try to get it to the United States in view of the many difficulties now standing in the way of such a step.

Spinners of worsteds in the United States are naming decidedly high prices for future orders. Therefore, there have not been many additional purchases in these lines.

Worsted have not changed substantially in price since first offered, but prices on wools have been revised upward.

Worsted mills have been handicapped by a shortage of labor, so that it has been difficult for them to get out on time the orders on their books. Buying, however, has been fairly good in both wools and worsteds. Orders that have been canceled and replaced by different styles have cost the buyers more, because the mills could not afford to offer the new lines at former prices.

Welcome news to users of knitting needles is the statement that 5,000,000 of these are being held in Holland ports and it is hoped that before long, through the efforts of certain manufacturers in the United States, they will be shipped here. If so, they will greatly relieve a situation which has been the cause of much idle machinery.

Freight agitation and embargoes have been a serious hindrance to trading, in general, lately and some dealers feel that increased freight charges will mean eventually lowering the quality of goods, since the feeling exists that prices are almost as high as anyone dare ask now.

The American Woolen Company has advanced prices on fall lines from 2½¢ to 7½¢ a yard. High prices do not seem to have greatly deterred buying. There is more activity noted in the women's wear market than in men's wear goods. In the latter, overcoats have been most popular. The trench coat is a new feature of the clothing market. It will take more yardage to produce this model on account of the cape effect. This type of garment was brought out by London two years ago and tailors in the United States adopted it, but, as soon as the clothing manufacturers took up the idea, it was dropped by the tailors.

Not much activity is to be noted in carpet wools, although prices remain exceedingly firm. All reports from China indicate that China wools are to be higher in the future. There is a sentiment among those who are closest in touch with the foreign situation that wools are accumulating in Australia and that only shipping facilities hinder their arrival in United States.

In view of conditions which may develop in the United States it is interesting to note the price of a bale of wool in London in a previous war time. Quotations made advances of £11 during the period when war existed, but for the three years after the war dropped back only £2. Whether this is a fair basis to rest calculations on in the United States remains to be seen.

As for conditions in the West, a large group of buyers is operating in Nevada on unshorn clips and has taken in all about 10,000,000 pounds, operating on the basis of about 40¢ a lb. Boston traders have practically ceased contracting in the West for the present, because prices are so forbidding.

Oregon sheep growers have been losing several hundred thousand dollars, because of the severe weather that continues in that section and the acute need for a greater feed supply. Some have enough for present wants, but if the extreme weather continues, grazing will be put off and it will be difficult to obtain an additional supply of fresh feed.

The forest service announces the approval of grazing allowances for the Government forest during next season. The figures show an increase in cattle of 110,000, but a decrease in sheep of 200,000, for the reason that feeding for sheep is so difficult to obtain during the months which prevent grazing.

Best grades of territory wools are held at \$1.30 to \$1.35, but are still very scarce. Pulled and secured wools are not over active, although firm.

It is hoped that many will recognize the importance of the wool exhibit to be open for inspection Thursday, March 29, at the banking rooms of the

First National Bank, 70 Federal Street, Boston. The specimens have been gathered from half a dozen or more well-known collections and ought to be well worth inspecting, because they represent standard wools.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS HAS BEST YEAR IN HISTORY

It is believed by some that the 5 per cent dividend rate on Massachusetts Gas common shares will be advanced at the June meeting of trustees, probably to 6 per cent. It is the policy of Massachusetts Gas to set aside in June a year's dividends, but this does not preclude the payment of extras. On the common shares 3 per cent was paid in each of the fiscal years 1907-1910; 4 per cent in 1911-1913, and 5 per cent since.

Massachusetts Gas Companies will most certainly have concluded on June 30 next by far the best year in its history. Up to Feb. 28 in the present fiscal year, with four of the best months still to be heard from, the subsidiary companies' earnings available for dividends totaled \$2,366,478. To this should be added \$364,800 which Massachusetts Gas Companies has received or will receive from dividends paid or declared by the New England Manufacturing Company, making the combined figure \$2,731,278. This sum, it is interesting to note, is substantially equal to the amount required to pay expenses, interest and preferred and common dividends of the Massachusetts Gas Companies in the last full fiscal year. In other words, the remaining four months' increment will go to swell the margin above the present 5 per cent dividend rate on the common.

VALUE OF THE RUSSIAN RUBLE

The value of the Russian ruble at New York has increased about a cent, to 28½ cents, since shortly before the revolution which deposed the Tsar. The Russian internal bonds, which were recently quoted as low as \$265 a 1000-ruble bond, have advanced to the present market of \$272 to \$275. The price of these bonds at Petrograd is not now much of a factor in the American market. Increased insurance and shipping charges attendant upon the intensified submarine warfare make the cost of bonds purchased in Petrograd for shipment to the United States higher than their domestic price. Consequently, importations of Russian internal bonds have practically ceased. It is figured that to bring bonds over from Petrograd would cost from \$5 to \$7 more a 1000-ruble bond than the New York price.

International bankers are doing considerable business in ruble options, quoting a price of \$600 for an option on 100,000 rubles good through Dec. 31, 1917, at 32½ cents. Transactions on the same terms at \$500 were made a couple of days ago.

NOTES SOLD BY NEW HAVEN ROAD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. has arranged for the refunding of the \$45,000,000 of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad 4½ per cent notes, maturing May 1 next. The notes will be taken up from the proceeds of an issue of \$45,000,000 of one-year 5 per cent collateral trust notes, which the railroad has sold to the syndicate.

The syndicate includes the First National Bank of New York, the National City Company of New York, Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Lee, Higginson & Co.

The announcement by J. P. Morgan & Co. states that the sale is made subject to the approval of the Public Utilities Commission of Connecticut. The issue being retired consists of \$25,000,000 one-year 4½ per cent notes of the New Haven road and \$20,000,000 similar issue of the New England Navigation Company, a subsidiary, which fall due May 1.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Manufacturing activity in New York State last month was slightly greater than in January, according to the report of the Department of Labor's Bureau of Statistics and Information. An increase of less than 1 per cent in number of employees and of 1 per cent in amount of wages was reported.

Comptroller Williams announces that on March 5, the date of the last bank call, the assets of the national banks of the United States aggregated more than \$16,000,000,000 exceeding by more than \$5,000,000 the combined resources of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Italy, the Bank of Spain, the Bank of Norway, the Bank of Sweden, the Swiss National Bank, the National Bank of Denmark, the Bank of Japan and the Reichsbank of Germany.

According to figures compiled by the National City Bank of New York the total international commerce of the world in 1916 aggregated approximately \$45,000,000,000, compared with \$40,000,000,000 in 1913, the former high record year. The total commerce of the United States alone was in 1916 \$8,878,000,000, compared with \$4,277,000,000 in 1913; that of Great Britain \$7,080,000,000, compared with \$5,764,000,000 in 1913; France \$2,913,000,000, compared with \$2,593,000,000 in 1913; Canada \$1,858,000,000, compared with \$1,095,000,000 in 1913; Japan \$937,000,000, compared with \$678,000,000 in 1913.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE CHICAGO, Ill.—Board of Trade membership sold at \$5750, off \$250 from previous sale.

THIS YEAR'S CALL FOR TIN CANS WILL BE HUGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A prominent tin can manufacturer, discussing Washington reports estimating that 7,500,000,000 cans will be needed for packing food products this year, and that a shortage is likely of 3,500,000,000 cans, points out that in 1916, the banner year in the tin can industry, total consumption of hermetically sealed cans used for putting up food products was about 4,000,000. Consumption this year will depend on the crops, but as things are at present the can companies expect to be able to meet their contracts.

As to profits, he said, effect on these of an unusual demand would not be as immediate as might appear. Can companies have something like 99 per cent of their products already contracted for. Can contracts are usually made for three-year periods, with a sliding scale based on fluctuations in tinplate, so that an advance in prices does not mean larger profits on bulk of the business done.

Crop possibilities and railroad congestion, which latter might be overcome with governmental assistance, this manufacturer intimated, were not the only uncertainties the industry has to face. All tin used in this country is imported, mostly through England, and there is a likelihood that this supply might be seriously deranged by the German submarine campaign.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, March 28

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Allentown, Pa.—H. L. Mohr of Lehigh Valley Shoe & Rubber Co.; U. S. Baltimore—Jacob Brown; U. S. Baltimore—J. Kelly; U. S. Baltimore, Md.—S. A. Chamberlain; U. S. Baltimore—J. S. Brown; U. S. Baltimore—J. P. Spear of Spear Bros. & Co.; Essex. Baltimore—W. J. Carroll of Carroll, Adams & Co.; Tour. Buffalo—E. P. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co.; 207 Essex St., Room 206. Charleston, S. C.—B. F. McLeod of Drake, Innis & Greene; Essex. Chicago—F. Carpenter of Gutthman, Carpenter & Tilling; 166 Essex St. Chicago—S. N. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Thorndike. Chicago—W. H. Knox of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza. Cleveland—G. P. Spencer of Adams & Ford; Tour. Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallie and W. L. Wright of Haynes, Henson & Co.; U. S. Montgomery, Ala.—C. I. Levy of Levy Wolf Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza. Montgomery, Ala.—E. Pitts of W. E. Pitts Shoe Co.; U. S. Nogales, Ariz.—M. Karam; U. S. Petersburg, Va.—H. E. Wright and W. A. Ruffin of Aug. Wright Shoe Co.; U. S. Philadelphia—L. J. Fox; U. S. Pittsburgh—H. J. Lang of H. J. Lang Shoe Co.; U. S. Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar, Colman & Co.; U. S. Portsmouth, Ohio—E. T. Purcell of Tracy Shoe Co.; Essex. Providence—Fred Koch; Essex. Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; U. S. Richmond, Va.—J. H. Patterson Jr. of S. Putney Shoe Co.; Tour. San Francisco—H. Gullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S. San Juan, P. R.—E. Gonzales; U. S. San Juan, P. R.—M. Portela; U. S. Savannah, Ga.—S. McDougall; U. S. Scranton, Pa.—Harry H. Klein of D. Klein & Sons, 306 Summer St., Brockton. St. Louis—E. E. Lippman of James Clark Leather Company; Essex. St. Louis—J. G. Samuels of Samuels Shoe Co.; Essex. Toledo, O.—C. M. Dederich of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza. Wheeling, W. Va.—P. J. & George Greene of Locke Shoe Co.; Lenox.

LEATHER BUYERS

Harrisburg, Pa.—Thomas A. Devine; U. S. Lynchburg, Va.—Pryor N. Smith of Smith, Briscoe & Co.; Essex. (The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	3½	4
Big Ledge	4	4½
Boston & Mont.	63c	65c
Butte & Z.	11¼	11½
Calumet & Hecla	11¼	11½
Canada Cop.	1½	2
Chev. Motors	132	130
Cons. Arizona	15	15½
Cosden & Co.	15	15½
Cosden O. & G.	15	15½
Dundee Arizona	15½	2
First Natl. Copper	52½	53
Goldfield Cons.	65	67
Grant Motors	5	8
Green Monster	11½	13½
Harrington	20	21
Hoe Mining	7½	8
Howe Sound	61½	7
Jerome Verde	11½	12½
Jerome Victor	11½	13½
Jumbo	84	85
Lake Torp Boat	85	91½
Magma Cop.	48½	49½
Majestic	88	94
Martin Arms	88	92
Max Munitions	3¼	3½
McKinley Dar	50	53
Met. Petrol	21½	22½
Midwest Steel	60½	61½
Midwest Oil	80	82
Mohican	1	1½
Mojave Tungsten	7½	8
Mother Lode	37	39
Nancy Hank	1½	1¾
Nipissing	8	8½
Peerless	14	18
Rex Cons.	38	40
Seneca	12	13
Sequoian Oil	15	16
Sapulpa Ref.	11½	11½
Sinclair Oil	54½	55
Steel Alloys	8	8½
Stewart Min.	14	15
Submarine Boat	22½	24
Success Min.	41	43
Troy Arizona	50	60
United Motors	38½	39
United W. Ore.	28½	30
U. S. Steam	61½	63
Victoria	1½	1¾
Zinc Concent.	31½	32½

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 72½¢ up ½¢.

COMPETITION AT LONDON'S WOOL SALES

Limited Quantities and General Anxiety to Procure Supplies Cause Prices to Move Upward—Seek India Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England, March 9.—The second series of London wool sales came to an end on March 3. The sales were conducted under unusual conditions, in that a substantial proportion of the offerings consisted of Government-owned wools, and that the Government exercised a right of preemption over free offerings. The total quantity available was 86,000 bales, of which 43,500 bales belonged to the Government, and 42,500 bales were free wools. Of the Government-owned wools, 10,000 bales of New Zealand crossbreds were not offered at all, being allocated to manufacturers engaged on army contracts. Of the remainder, 7500 bales were withdrawn after having been catalogued, either because they were spoken for by army contractors or because the prices bid did not come up to the reserve limit.

A further 10,000 bales of the free wools, consisting for the most part of scoured and slipped crossbreds, were requisitioned by the Government, so that the total left for the trade was approximately 58,500 bales. The limited quantities and the general anxiety to secure supplies produced keen competition, and prices were on the up grade throughout. As a result, merinos have touched the highest level yet recorded. Good combing merinos in the grease are generally 5 per cent higher than at the close of the previous series, and short and faulty carbonizing sorts, for which there has been a demand of exceptional strength, have advanced 10 per cent. The decline in scourings that marked the closing days of the January series has been more than recovered, and these now stand 5 to 7½ per cent higher than all previous rates. Cape combing greases generally show an advance of 5 per cent, and snow whites are from 1d. to 2d. per pound dearer. The next series is arranged to begin on March 20.

The Government have been working out a scheme for the control of East Indian wool, and it is now about to be put into operation. In this case there is no question of Government purchase, but the Government will fix prices and see to it that the wool is distributed for approved purposes. The wool will be landed at Liverpool, as heretofore, and it will there be graded by a committee of valuers appointed by the trade on a basis of values agreed upon by the Army Contracts Department and the Indian Government. The public auctions will be suspended, and as far as possible distribution will be made direct to users. This will be rendered easier by the fact that a large proportion of the wool is required for army purposes, especially for blankets. Merchants who perform useful functions, such as blending, etc., will, however, still be employed. Mr. Rex Buckley of the well-known firm of Messrs. Edmund Buckley & Co., of Liverpool, has been appointed distribution officer under the Director of Army Contracts. It is understood that the basis of values will be on a parity with the November-December auction prices, but that it is the intention that prices, at any rate of certain of the wools, shall gradually be reduced. In this connection it may be noted that the colored varieties of East India wools have advanced in price during the war more than any other classes of wool in the world. This is largely the effect of the increased cost of dyewares, as the use of these wools enables dyeing to be dispensed with. It is understood that East Indian wool will not be allowed to be imported for re-export.

Flannel manufacturers have been making representations to the Army Contracts Department with regard to supplies of wool, and they have been informed that in view of the urgency of Government requirements it is at present necessary to build up a substantial reserve of the wool suitable for this branch of the trade. It is, however, the desire of the department to avoid in any way hampering flannel manufacturers engaged upon manufacture for export, and applications for supplies of wool for this purpose will be received at the War Department Flannel Office, Bradford, and will be granted, so far as supplies permit.

It has been decided to permit the export to Canada of a further limited quantity of homegrown wools which are not urgently required for military purposes. The procedure to be followed will be the same as before, when merchants were invited to send in particulars of their requirements before fixed date. Applications to purchase definite quantities of such wools must be received before March 15. On the other hand, it is announced that applications to export crossbred wool cannot be considered until further notice.

WINONA COPPER REPORT

The annual report of the Winona Copper Company for 1916 shows \$473,588 received from copper sales. Expenses were \$545,202. Copper sold, payment not due, \$162,840. Balance of assets Dec. 31, 1916, \$330,045.

FLOUR AGAIN ADVANCED

Retail price of flour was again advanced Tuesday. It is now quoted \$12.25 and \$12.50 a barrel.

FOREIGN TRADE PART PLAYED BY THE PORT CITIES

Something More Than Mere Physical Facilities Needed to Hold Commerce, Says Expert

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The part that United States port cities must play in holding increased foreign trade was discussed by the Hon. Edward Ewing Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, at the annual banquet of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce.

"In the long run," said the speaker, "a city is not unlike an individual in this success is achieved largely by the willingness and ability to render efficient service."

"There are many instances where good physical port terminal facilities have been provided but largely fail to serve their purpose because of lack of adequately organized trade machinery. Too often we place the emphasis in considering economic and commercial matters upon that which is physical and can be seen or photographed. In this matter of port facilities, it is to offer the fine docks or warehouses which are developed and it is too often that the other facilities which cannot be so easily seen and will not so easily be the monument of some man or commission that are neglected."

"As important as the physical facilities of a port are the markets or exchanges and the market or exchange machinery which is necessary to facilitate the receiving, storing, processing and redistribution of commodities. Some of our ports are short on service, and if we are to hold up our end when the great European ports get back to working order, we must concentrate on service."

"The astonishing growth of our foreign trade during the last few months has undoubtedly led many persons to underestimate the difficulties of this business. The getting of foreign trade has seemed to many a very easy matter. The volume of our foreign trade has been piling up with such rapidity we have perhaps forgotten that of all kinds of trade, foreign trade is the most competitive."

"In the meanwhile, our ports have been business increasing by leaps and bounds and the ports and cities at those ports may also have forgotten that the trade will ultimately go to that port which is able to give the best service at lowest cost. There is an intimate and vital connection between port facilities and foreign trade, and that city which would obtain and definitely retain a large volume of foreign business must offer as good and better facilities than other ports."

BOSTON & MAINE DEFICIT DUE TO HIGH EXPENSES

Instead of a surplus after charges of \$9193.19, which was the financial showing of the Boston & Maine road for February, 1916, there is an estimated deficit of \$661,342.74 for February, this year. For the two months, January and February, the deficit is \$809,367.62. For the eight months, July, 1916, to February, 1917, inclusive, the surplus after charges is \$2,152,740.37, a decrease of \$205,815.51, as compared with the corresponding period last year.

James H. Hustis, temporary receiver, said:

"The eight-hour law alone, as applied to men directly affected by the law, will add at least \$1,500,000 a year to the payrolls of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Other wage adjustments, largely as a result of the law, will add another \$500,000 to the 1917 wage account."

"Fuel at existing rates, which are about double those of last year, will add approximately \$4,000,000 to the 1917 expenses."

"Increases in practically all materials used in railroad operation, as well as increase in freight car hire rate, will add still further and materially to the costs of operation for the current year."

"It is evident that relief of some kind is required and that quickly."

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

	Decrease from	Mo	Yr
Highest grade rails	94.19	0.07	0.27
Second grade rails	89.82	12	20
Public utility bonds	95.12	0.09	0.01
Industrial bonds	97.65	0.06	0.10
Combined average	95.21	0.03	0.03

*Increase.

PERE MARQUETTE AFFAIRS

The reorganization managers of the road have sold to Harris, Forbes & Co. \$5,000,000 Pere Marquette Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due in 1956. It is understood that, including the proceeds of this sale, the new company will begin operations with cash on hand amounting to between \$5,000,000 and \$9,000,000.

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England.—Current metal prices here are: Spot copper £136, futures £135 10s, electro £151, sales spot none, futures none. Spot tin £216 5s, off 15s; futures £216 15s, off 15s; straits £217 10s, off 15s; sales spot tin 40, futures 160 tons. Spot lead £20 10s, futures £29 10s, spot spelter £47, futures £44.

DIVIDENDS

International Paper Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock.

The Illinois Brick Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable April 14 to stock of record April 4.

Brookline (Mass.) Trust Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 27.

The Eureka Pipe Line Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$6 a share, payable May 1 to stock of record April 16.

National Security Bank of Boston has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable April 17 to stock of record March 27.

The Mexican Telegraph Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable April 16 to stock of record March 31.

Delaware Lackawanna Western Coal Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable April 16 to stock of record March 31.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable May 1 to holders of record March 30.

The Central & South American Telegraph Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable April 9 to stock of record March 31.

American Piano Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 27.

American Tire Fabric Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the first preferred stock, payable April 2, to stock of record March 27.

Pascata Cotton Mills have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the first preferred stock of the company, payable April 2 to stock of record March 20.

The Roanoke Gas Light Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable March 31 to stock of record March 27.

The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mine Milling Company has declared the usual monthly dividend of 10 cents a share, payable April 10 to holders of record March 31.

William P. Bonbright Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on first preferred stock, payable April 10 to holders of record March 31.

Norfolk & Western Railway Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its adjustment preferred stock, payable May 19 to stock of record April 30.

The Indianapolis Water Works Securities Company has declared regular semiannual dividend of 3½ per cent on preferred stock, payable March 31 to stock of record March 27.

The National Tool Company has declared initial quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on preferred and 2½ per cent on common stock, payable April 2 to holders of record March 28.

Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent each on its preferred and common stock. The preferred dividend is payable April 16 and common April 30, both to holders of record April 5.

The directors of the American Rolling Mill Company have declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and 1 per cent extra on the common stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

The United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on the common stock and a regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents—1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 14 to stockholders of record April 7. Three months ago United States Smelting paid \$1.25 a share on common, and \$1 six months ago.

The Maple Leaf Milling Ltd., declared regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on common stock, placing that issue on a 10 per cent a year basis. The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock also was declared. Both dividends are payable April 18 to stock of record April 3. The common stock has been on an 8 per cent a year annual basis.

"Increases in practically all materials used in railroad operation, as well as increase in freight car hire rate, will add still further and materially to the costs of operation for the current year."

"It is evident that relief of some kind is required and that quickly."

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1917
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HOUSEHOLD NEEDS, NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS AND GENERAL

APARTMENTS TO LET

Jamaica Plain
Modern brick apartments, \$45 to \$75 per month; all outside rooms; janitor service, electric lights, house telephone system; steam heat, continuous hot water. Private entrance to Jamaica Parkway and Pond. Apply to Janitor, Lakeville Terrace, Jamaica Plain, or F. S. DELAND, 702 Pomeroy Building.

The Helvetia

10 Huntington Avenue
10 Minutes from Park Street
Housekeeping suites, 2-3 rooms, kitchen and bath from \$20 unfurnished to \$50 furnished.
Single rooms furnished, \$3 to \$7 a week. Transients \$1 a day. References required. Everything comfortable and homelike.

To Let, 15 Gardner St., Allston
Apartment built on new plan; substantial, sunny, safe, every room has direct outside light, desirable for small family without servants; 6 rooms, sleeping porch and bath, rent \$75. Apply to Janitor or F. S. DELAND, 702 Pomeroy Bldg.

To Let, Arlington, Mass., on Jason Terrace, attractive six-room apartment with bath, hot water heating, heat furnished by tenant, convenient to street and electric cars, \$30 per month. Apply to C. W. SANFORD, 17 Jason Street, or telephone 622-23.

To Let, for the summer, completely furnished apt., 5 rooms and bath; all improvements, growing v.g. garden; near train, school, churches, beautiful drives, E. Cottage St. East, 14, Barrington, Mass.

BROOKLINE, 183 Babcock St., Suite 1—Six rooms and two baths, unfurnished, terms cash; house expires Oct. 1.

FARMS WISCONSIN

FOR SALE, 167 acres, 10 miles from Madison, one of the best markets in Wis.; 2 dwellings, garage, cement basement; modern barn, silo, milk and hog houses just completed, everything first class; reasonable. Address owner, MRS. LAURA SAGE JONES, Delavan, Wis.

NOTES ON POLITICS

The views of Lancashire and India, respectively, as to the increase of import duties recently decided upon, upon cotton goods entering India are as far apart as the two poles. The question is one which has raised considerable controversy in the past and as a matter of high policy, requires a broad outlook. Lancashire objects to any rise in the import duties which is not accompanied by a corresponding one in the excise duties, whereas India, which is practically unanimous in its desire for an increase in the import duties takes exception to a rise in the excise duties; India in fact is unanimous in condemning any such corresponding rise. On the face of it the two views seem irreconcilable, and it is clearly a case where individual predilections must give way. It should be possible to settle such a contentious question in a manner beneficial to the highest interests of the Empire. Ultimately, no doubt, this and other fiscal questions will be thoroughly debated by the Imperial conference.

Encouraged by the great success of the farmers of North Dakota in organizing the State Government to a large extent into their own hands, the farmers of several other states in the Middle West are moving to form their own non-partisan leagues. Wisconsin farmers made the start a little while ago, and then the South Dakota farmers met at Sioux Falls to take similar action. The farmers do not take much stock in the usual articles of political consumption, as witness the conclusion of the resolutions that the South Dakota farmers drew up, to wit: "That this convention is in favor of the public ownership of the means of transportation and of utilities for marketing and manufacturing the products of the farm so that the consumer will pay less and the farmer will receive more for what he produces, and thus compel the parasites of society to go to work."

Although it is still impossible to say just exactly how the great political problem in Russia will be eventually worked out, all the indications point to the establishment of a republic. The most interesting development of the last few days is the practical assurance they have afforded that, whatever the form of government, the enfranchisement of women is practically assured. The only question seems to be whether or not it could be possible to extend the vote to women, before the elections for the new constituent assembly. In a recent statement M. Kerenski, the Minister of Justice, an earnest advocate of woman suffrage, expressed doubt as to whether there was time "to prepare for such a great reform," before the elections for the assembly. In view, however, of the enormous extension of the franchise which will have to be undertaken anyway, it seems regrettable that a great effort could not be made to carry the whole matter through in its fullness, at once. It is not at all likely, in the situation that obtains in Russia at present, that party politics will run high; whilst the fact accomplishes of woman suffrage would be a tremendous gain for the democratic idea.

The fate of the jitney bus, so far as it may be affected by political or judicial action, does not seem bright on the Pacific Coast. The series of State and municipal restrictive measures that was launched against this form of transportation, following complaint of depleted earnings on the part of railroads is being pressed, and more effective repression is promised in localities where the jitney was not wholly dislodged. The most recent anti-jitney step is a decision of the Supreme Court of Oregon which is said practically to bar the bus from the State by increasing the stringency of bonding requirements.

Although Spain is once again full of strikes and rumors of strikes they are, it is generally conceded, noticeably

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Dainty Waist Shop
Large assortment of Crepe de Chine and Georgette Waists \$5.00
59 Temple Place Boston

COWEN'S Women's Shop, 156 Mass Ave., Boston—Waists, lacy corsets, hosiery, underwear, kimonos, covers, mail orders solicited.

TABLE SUPPLIES

HOWARD'S
Mayonnaise Salad Dressing
Awarded Gold Medal at Paris in 1900

The original. Do not buy imitations. Buy the original and get the quality. If Howard's is not the best you ever used, return it and get your money. Made by J. F. HOWARD, Haverhill, Mass. And for sale by all first-class dealers throughout the U. S. If your grocer does not handle the goods, send \$25 and we will send you a bottle.
Sold by S. S. PIERCE CO. and COLE, HATES & YERKA.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

ACCOUNT BOOKS
and all requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at
BARRY, HEALE & CO.
108-110 Washington Street, Boston
Phone Richmond 1492

CLEANING AND DYEING

CARPET CLEANING
Naptha Cleaning Vacuum Cleaning
ADAMS & SWEET CLEANING CO.
120 Kemble Street, Roxbury
Tel. Col. 1071

HATTERS

WILLIAM R. HAND, 41 La Grange St., Boston. Soft, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired. Bands and trimmings all widths and shapes put on while you wait.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
Four months, \$5 for non-visitables; three months, \$7 for visitables. First payment applies if purchased. American Writing Machine Co., 119 Franklin St., Boston. Tel. Main 166.

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, \$10 up, \$25 cash, balance monthly; rentals \$1 up. Office Appliance Co., 191 Devonshire St., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—IDAHO

WILL SELL OR RENT all or part 160 acres rich irrigated land near Downey, Idaho. Five-room house, barn, granary, all new, \$8000. Stock and implements about \$2000; easy terms. Address H. M. TIBBETTS, 1362 Granville Place, St. Louis, Mo.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Five or six room apartment in Back Bay district; reasonable rent. Box 100, Monitor Office, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, 78 Cypress St.,—Very comfortable rooms in a detached house, large piazza; excellent home table; near steam and electric cars; moderate. Tel. 5618.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 211, Suite 2.—Two good sized rooms at side; nicely furnished in mahogany; in private suite.

WINTHROP—Warm, quiet home; adults; fur, rms, h. w. heat, elec. lts., so. exp. nr. cars; refs. to Harbor View Ave.

BOARD AND ROOMS

HOME offered for paying guests with priv. from a delightful country place one hour from Boston. B-4, Monitor Office, Boston.

LEGAL NOTICE

CITY OF BOSTON—BOSTON TRANSIT COMMISSION. Notice to Contractors. Sealed bids for furnishing and laying on concrete base about 13,000 square yards of granite block pavement in Summer Street between High and South Streets and the eastern side of Dorchester Avenue and at the intersecting streets will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, April 10, 1917. Specifications and forms of contract can be obtained at 15 Beacon Street, ninth floor. The right to reject any and all bids and to award the contract as is deemed to be for the best interest of the City of Boston is reserved. By order of the BOSTON TRANSIT COMMISSION, B. LEIGHTON BEAL, Secretary.

free from politics. The great general strike which threatened the country last summer was, like the many minor strikes which preceded it, known to be almost entirely a political matter organized by the Germanophile element in the country. As Spain is brought into ever closer contact with the war, however, politics as such are becoming steadily discredited. The Germanophile propaganda was never, it is true, so vigorous as it is today, but there is less and less inclination amongst politicians to allow themselves to be blinded to national needs by the prospect of gaining a temporary political advantage.

The movement by suffragists to establish throughout the South schools for the instruction of women and to increase efficiency in suffrage work, is rapidly gaining headway. Courses are given in Raleigh, N. C., Little Rock, Ark., Dallas, Tex., and other important cities. They generally extend over three days, and instruction is given in woman suffrage history, organization and parliamentary drill and public speaking and publicity. Among those chiefly interested in the movement in the South are Miss Annie Doughty of New York, Mrs. Florence Cotnam of Little Rock, Ark., and Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson of White Plains, N. Y.

Three bills aimed at the liquor traffic and strengthening the already stringent prohibition laws have been passed by the lower House of the Idaho Legislature. They are: Codifying the liquor laws, and making the possession of liquor prohibitive (this question has been in the courts, although the Supreme Court has declared that the present statute makes the possession of intoxicating liquors a criminal offense); prohibiting the advertisement of liquors in printed periodicals coming into the State and bill board advertisement of liquors; and authorizing the confiscation of vehicles such as automobiles used in the transportation of liquor.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

"BRIGHTO"
Automobile and Furniture POLISH
Polishes and cleans Automobiles—removes road oil, stains, dirt, etc.
Polishes and preserves furniture, woodwork and floors.

Easily and quickly applied. Ask your dealer FIRST. It will surely send you a quart can for 50 cents or a quart can for \$1.00 post-paid anywhere.

THE BRIGHTO CO.
Worcester, Mass.

Automobile Owners

MANDER BROTHERS ENGLISH VARNISHES are extremely brilliant and durable when used on motor vehicles. We carry an extensive line of Polishes, Colors and Varnishes suitable for finishing automobiles. Sold by reliable dealers throughout New England. Ask for color cards and literature. **MANDER BROTHERS** (INCORPORATED), Store & Office, 77-79 Southbury St., Boston. Two minutes from South Bay Sq.

USED CARS

USED ELECTRICS
Expert Overhauling and Battery Work
E. J. STIMSON, Agent
DETROIT ELECTRICS
630 Beacon Street, Boston Back Bay 3230

AUTOMOBILES

1914 Peerless 6-38 Roadster
Condition perfect. Only run 11,000 miles. Cost \$4500. Any fair offer will be considered. M. T. Monitor Office, Boston.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Sell "Kantak" Raincoats; splendid values; fast seller; big profit; capital not required. We save you time and money by delivering direct to customer. **COOPER MFG. CO.**, 131 Linger St., Dayton Ohio.

AGENTS wanted to sell a device for absorbing shock and sound of typewriters; large profits; **UNIVERSAL SHOCK ABSORBER COMPANY**, 45 Carteret St., Newark, New Jersey.

HELP WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR—Strictly temperate man to drive Cadillac car; must have unquestionable refs.; careful driver and good mechanic; turn home for chauffeur adjoining garage. Address **MRS. SAMUEL EISEMAN**, Far Rockaway, New York.

SHOE ADVERTISING Man wanted in shoe store of medium trade needing clever circulation window cards and ability opportunity to develop. Box D-10, Monitor Office, Boston.

Gardener Wanted

Address R101, 31 St. 17th St., Philadelphia.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—At once in school for children requiring special training (see school advertisement in Thursday's Monitor) an educated, refined, young American woman for care, maintenance and instruction, school hours; four hours free in middle of day; all day monthly (Wednesday); salary \$30; board, laundry, room and utilities included; no other duties; must be able to meet with that of three pupils requiring help night and morning; mention exp. refs. and wages required. Address: **Seguin School**, Orange, N. J.

WANTED—Young woman for position as cashier and bookkeeper; salary \$75 per month; in applying please give references. **THE MITCHELL PUBLISHING CO.**, Mitchell, Dakota.

WANTED—Woman with experience as attendant, to care for lady and assist in housework; excellent home; \$40 per mo. Address J. S. MEE, Twin Falls, Idaho.

WOMAN in real estate office wanted; salary and commission; prefer bookkeeper and stenographer. C-115, Monitor Office, Boston.

EXP. working housekeeper under 40; country home near Boston; good home for the right party. B-2, Monitor Office, Boston.

STENOGR., bookkeepers, positions always ready; apply personally; free registration. Van Tynes Agency, 15 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Working housekeeper to care for one lady for one lady; good wages; exp. refs. Add. A-10, Monitor Office, Boston.

LADY COOK wanted for summer hotel; please give reference. C. B. KEHL, Northport, Mich.

GENERAL MAID

Small family; references. Phone 1139 Malden.

HELP WANTED

PROOFREADER wanted; one experienced on book and job work; man or woman; union or non-union; applicant please write fully as to age, experience, references and wages required. **THE PRESS BOOK PRINT**, Burlington, Vt.

WANTED—Male and female hired help for summer resort in Michigan; gen. store clerk, waiters, maid, waitress, etc. F. E. Tarrant, 1232 W. Van Buren St., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

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EDUCATION

Apprenticeship in France

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

PARIS, France.—The question of apprenticeship is being no less carefully discussed in France than in the British Isles. As a consequence of the conference lately held by the Society of Civilian Engineers, the training of lads for technical positions and workshop life has been taken up by an association specially representative of parents. This body is called "La Plus Grand Famille," and embraces fathers of large families belonging as a rule to the commercial, industrial and professional classes. Through its education committee, an open letter is by them addressed to the president of the Société des Ingénieurs Civils—a letter perhaps somewhat prolix in form, but deserving of close attention. The following summary contains the chief points of the original document.

"La Plus Grand Famille" considers that the defects in the organization of technical instruction are, for the most part, due to two causes. In the first place, public opinion is persuaded that the school ought itself to furnish a complete technical course, while in reality such a training can be given only by cooperation between the schools and the professors or trades which mold the young people on the practical side. In the second place, employers finding that a lad straight from school is unable at once to give the service required, conclude that education he has received is good for nothing, and as a consequence, cease to interest themselves in developing. In a practical way, the knowledge and resourcefulness which the school has really given.

From these two principal errors can

Work of M. Ignatieff for Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Journal des Débats has published under the signature of "L. S." An appreciation of the work accomplished by M. Ignatieff, during the two years that he held the post of Minister of Education in the Russian Cabinet. In Russia, observed the writer, regret rarely accompanies the departure of a Minister; people always hope for a more capable successor, one less imbued with routine, and with fresher inspirations. M. Ignatieff is an exception. Despite his highly aristocratic origin, he contrived to gain the sympathy of cultivated and advanced circles. The academic youth undoubtedly loses much in losing this upright, active chief of liberal ideas.

The work accomplished by M. Ignatieff during his two years of office was considerable, the writer continued. He viewed his role from an entirely new and western standpoint, and he abandoned the old and worn-out traditions that had prevailed with disastrous effect for more than half a century. Under the old regime life at the universities was more like that of a barracks, and it was a method such as this, which had largely continued under his predecessor, M. Casso, that Count Ignatieff endeavored to modify. The task was a difficult one, but he was aided enthusiastically by the Duma, where his popularity was great, and by the officials of the educational department. These did not always share his ideas, but they did their best to second a chief characterized by ceaseless activity, and imbued with a high sense of duty. And so M. Ignatieff contrived to retain his post for two years, despite incessant ministerial changes, and the time was employed in introducing numerous and useful reforms in all three branches of education: higher, secondary, and primary. Everywhere an energetic and beneficent influence made itself felt.

In the universities, the relations between students and professors, previously so strained, became friendly. The foundation of new universities was encouraged; the technical schools, of such capital importance for Russia, were greatly developed. In spite of the war higher education was continued everywhere as if in normal times, and applications for assistance from the youth of the country were favorably received. Important reforms were made in the system of secondary education, and the internal organization of colleges changed rapidly, while the complicated question of evacuating buildings required for war purposes was solved promptly and skillfully.

At the same time, primary education, hitherto totally neglected, entered upon a new era. The administration paid special attention to the education of the people. Large numbers of public evening courses were instituted, enabling the working class to supplement an education that was either inadequate or non-existent, and these soon came to be greatly in vogue among the masses. Meanwhile the duty of aiding in the defense of the country was not forgotten either, and under the auspices of the Ministry of Education schools and colleges vied with one another in helping to establish hospitals and munition factories.

Such is the summary, wrote the Journal des Débats' correspondent, of the services rendered by M. Ignatieff to his country and to progress. All those who appreciated him deplore his departure, and he himself did not conceal his regret in the farewell speech he made to his assistants, couched in simple, dignified, and moving language.

"An order of the Sovereign has named me of my functions," he said. "Truly it is not easy for me to abandon the work I have undertaken with your assistance, and upon which I have been engaged for two years, two heavy and grave years for the country. It is very painful to me, gentlemen. I bid you farewell, my colleagues, my companions. You know that all my acts have been guided by a consciousness of my task and of my responsibility."

be traced the mistakes in most technical institutions—a too complicated curriculum, much more memory work and book-knowledge on too vast a scale, given by teachers out of touch with technical laboratories and with the requirements of commerce and industry; or to put it briefly, a sacrifice of the general adaptation of the mind to requirements of secondary importance.

As regards apprenticeship, the association insists, in the first place, on the need for the abolition of that part of the law of March 30, 1900, which separates workmen from apprentices. Such regulations only witness to the incapacity of government officials (however well intentioned) in regard to technical instruction. What they should have done was boldly to attack the difficulty of dealing with apprentices in a workshop, where if left without proper supervision they might easily deteriorate. What they did do, in their unwisdom, was to suppress the difficulty, and to remain oblivious to the fact that, at the same time, they were suppressing apprenticeship itself.

In the opinion of "La Plus Grand Famille," it is the workshop that should be the center of apprenticeship, and the employer that should be responsible. The whole scheme ought to be developed according to separate industries, with a simple form of State control, and wherever the nature of the occupation demands the creation of special schools, these should be organized by the industry concerned.

As a rule, the school cannot do more than prepare the child for apprenticeship (i. e. junior trade schools). Pri-

bility, and that no personal sympathy has ever been allowed to influence them. I have always endeavored to follow the wishes of the union of the towns and of the Zemstvos. I was appointed to the Ministry of Public Instruction after that of Agriculture. I came to it with the attitude of a laborer, solely concerned with the soil to be cultivated, that soil of Russia, in which we have sown, you and I, great and fertile seed that will yield its fruits. Thank you, gentlemen, for your services; thank you for the welcome you have always accorded me. I shall never forget these two years spent at your side in the work."

Russia, observed the writer, will not forget those two years either. "It is regrettable," said M. Tregouboff, the Nationalist deputy in the Duma, "that M. Ignatieff could not continue his reforms. His advent at last gave rise to the hope that the Russian people was about to be enlightened. It is to be hoped that the new Minister will not stifle the animus that he has breathed into our schools."

Agricultural Courses in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—Important advance in education in Mexico is being made, with the object of bringing the educational facilities nearer the common people. Among the more recent evidences of this policy are the institution of agricultural courses, increases in the registration in domestic and industrial instruction and the beginnings of a "University of the People."

Illustrated lectures are proposed as a principal means of taking the material offered in the "University of the People" to the mothers of families and others who have, and have had, few opportunities to get systematized instruction. The plan has been put forward by Manuel Mazarí, and has attracted such support that its adoption by the Government may be expected.

Readiness of people to accept the opportunities offered is indicated by the enormous increases in the registration in this city in courses in the schools for domestic and industrial instruction, including the branches offered for boarding-house keepers, maids, cooks, managers of laundries, and in the care of children and the care and beautifying of homes.

Beginnings of a new and distinct school of agriculture are seen in the offering of courses in connection with the National Veterinary School. The Minister of Development, Colonization and Industry has, through the Director-General of Agriculture, circulated an invitation to the governors of the respective states to send two pupils each to the new courses in agriculture for their preparation has been made by fitting up a laboratory for the study of industrial and agricultural chemistry where analysis of soils, minerals and agricultural products will be made. A special department of agricultural machinery is contemplated, and one or two other departments.

Dr. Dean is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was assistant principal of the Technical High School, Springfield, Mass., and for two years was special supervisor of evening and continuation schools carried on by the Y. M. C. A. of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Since 1908 he has held his present position in the service of New York State. He has been elected professor of education at the college, and appointed to this special field of work, which is of recognized growing importance.

With what is practically a national program for vocational education, there will be a need for a large number of men and women to establish and direct the development of continuation schools, part-time classes and general instructional schools in all parts of the United States, while the increasing interest in the industrial, household and agricultural activities of the junior high school and the reorganization of the educative process of the middle years between the elementary and secondary schools opens up in a national way a second program of vocational and industrial work.

Both should have well qualified leaders and instructors. As a contribution to this need it is the intention of the college to have Dr. Dean spend a considerable portion of his time in field work within a radius of 50 miles of New York City.

The Manual Training Magazine, of which Dr. Dean is associate editor, announces that "Professor Dean is ex-

pected to study the organization and conduct of these schools so that he may discuss them in his class work, and organize definite field work for his students. Within this radius there are lines of work ranging from one-room schools with county supervision, schools as backward as one would find in the most rural sections of any part of the country, to highly specialized, independently organized trade schools under the immediate supervision of trained experts."

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The study of Latin is championed in a pamphlet of 16 pages which Curtis C. Bushnell and Perley O. Place, professors in Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., have published. That there exists in the United States no distinct tendency against Latin, is argued from an analysis of the studies, preliminary and advanced, that are required for the A. B. degree in 57 eastern and in 13 western and southern colleges. The writers, after showing by their survey that Latin is still holding its ground as a liberal study, go on to note why it should have an unchallenged future, presenting the etymological and the disciplinary arguments; and insisting on the permanent value of the language from historical and social viewpoints. They advise, as the best solution of the con-

troversy, a classification of college studies that provides for three different degrees. In a concluding word they point out the possibilities of the laboratory method in Latin research.

Recently arrived at Manila a Chinese commission on education, composed of six members, is to visit the schools of the Philippines and study educational methods in use there. The members of the commission are P. W. Kuo, chairman; P. C. Chen, S. Chang, Y. P. Huang, C. H. Han and T. W. Chio.

Mr. Kuo is a graduate of Columbia University, New York City, and the others are prominent in educational work in China. The commission will visit all the larger institutions of learning, including the university, the normal school and many of the public schools, according to the Manila Times.

The Chinese for some time have been interested in the American educational system. For many years they have been sending their children and young men to the United States to be educated, but more recently many of these students have come to the Philippines, and the residents of China believe that the Government schools of the islands compare most favorably with the institutions in the United States.

Their object in sending a commission to the Philippines to study local schools is that they may inaugurate the same systems in their public schools which are rapidly being organized throughout China.

Columbia University is being sought by the Women's City Club of New York to open the doors of the Columbia School of Law to women.

Plans Announced for New Modern School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The modern school whose plan for revolutionizing teaching methods was announced by Dr. Abraham Flexner, assistant secretary of the general education board, will be directed by Prof. Otis W. Caldwell of the University of Chicago and will be named Lincoln School. It will open on Sept. 24, in the building at 646 Park Avenue, and instructors are soon to be appointed in English literature and composition, French, German, history, civics, fine arts, music, mathematics, nature study, general science, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, household arts, industrial arts and physical training.

"Experiments will be made with such languages as English, French and German, to determine what methods give the most substantial and effective results in the use of the languages," says the prospectus. History, civics, and the other social studies will be taught so as to contribute to a proper understanding and use of the institutions and organizations of community, city and state, to the end of developing an intelligent attitude and responsibility toward the affairs of civic and social life. In mathematics an attempt will be made to develop a course which connects the study of mathematics with its use, adequate provision being made for those whose special abilities or future interest relate to mathematics.

"Increased attention will be given to literature, music, drawing and painting. In connection with history, civics, literature and art, an effort will be made to ascertain whether translations of the ancient classics, the records and other materials of past civilizations cannot be effectively used in presenting the really significant contributions of the past."

"Organized recreation, play and games will be provided. In all subjects, wherever feasible, effort will be made to base school work upon real situations, to the end that school work may not only seem real to the pupils, but be so. This result will be contributed to by frequent individual, class and school excursions, lantern slides, charts, maps, shop and laboratory, special reading matter and discussions, and constant contact with the natural, industrial, social, civic and domestic environment."

During the first year the only classes open will be the first three elementary grades, for children from 6 to 9 years of age, and the junior high school grades, 7, 8 and 9. Tuition runs from \$200 to \$300. Both boys and girls will be admitted. Later the school will include senior high school pupils from 15 to 18 years of age. School will be in session from 9 o'clock till 3 or 4 o'clock, with an hour for luncheon, which will be provided by the school at a reasonable price. There will be Saturday sessions from 9 to 12 o'clock.

Lectures for Isolated Districts
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Members of the faculty of the State Normal School at Bunton, Tenn., under the leadership of Prof. John Brister, are undertaking a "practical education" campaign. Speakers are sent out once a month to deliver lectures on subjects upon which the county teachers desire instruction. The plan is to have addresses made in the more isolated precincts, where educational advantages are rarer, rather than at the county seats.

The parents likewise are invited to attend these meetings and hear talks on "kitchen chemistry," domestic science, "how to make meals balance," American history, community life, education for social efficiency, the influence of good books, the importance of music in the child's education, and other important topics.

As champions of a bold university policy for Wales, the Flintshire education committee, have placed their county in the front rank. A proposal came before them to levy a penny rate for university charges, of which one-half was to be applied to general purposes, and one-half to help to make university education free. There was a disposition on the part of certain members of the committee to limit the rate to one halfpenny, reserving the question of free tuition for further consideration. Ultimately, however, the motion was carried by 10 votes to 4.

This amount appears to be contingent on the general adoption of the following scheme: (1) That other local authorities in Wales and Monmouthshire contribute at the same or higher rate. (2) That the treasury contribute towards the university a sum at least equal to the combined contribution from the rates by the Welsh education authorities. (3) That the proceeds be pooled. (4) That the local authorities be adequately represented on the governing bodies of the university and the councils of the constituent colleges. (5) That university education be free. (6) That adequate provision be made in the university for the development of technical instruction.

It is evident that the Labor Party in Scotland are not inclined to countenance half measures in regard to the reform of education after the war. At a meeting of the Advisory Executive Council, a resolution was passed that whole-time attendance at school should be required up to the age of 16. Disapproval was afterwards expressed of the proposal to merge the functions of school boards in general local administration, a resolution, he it observed, which ranges the parents of school children over against the teachers, who upon the whole are in favor of such a merger.

But the chief interest of the meeting centered in a speech by Mr. Robert Smillie, chairman of the council. He moved that, as the importance of education was so great, the conference was of opinion that on all the committees, appointed by the Government to inquire into the organiza-

World Educational Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Fisher (president of the Board of Education) said that he had been doing his best, in the short time since he entered upon his office, to study the problems involved in a comprehensive scheme for the development of the national system of education from the elementary schools to the universities. He pointed out that, as his proposals would necessarily involve expenditure, they were dependent upon the approval of the House.

In one direction, at any rate, it is safe to conclude what the nature of the expenditure will be, for at a previous session the Minister for Education replied to another member of the House, that the question of increasing the supply of teachers in public elementary schools had received the attention of the board for some years past; and that it was now generally agreed that the only way in which the supply of teachers could be satisfactorily dealt with, and placed on a permanent footing, was by a substantial improvement in the emoluments and prospects of the teaching profession.

Among the recent developments in the University of Leeds, none is more interesting than the work of the departments of textile industries, color chemistry and dyeing. Information on these subjects is supplied in the form of a report made by a local advisory committee to the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers of the City of London; the period dealt with being the last academic year.

While the number of students has necessarily fallen, additional interest is centered on the department of textile industries by the development of research. A lead in this direction was given by the Textile Institute, which provided funds for an investigation into the electrification of textile fibers. To undertake this work, Dr. S. A. Shorter has, for a time, been transferred from the physics department of the university. A textile chemist has also been appointed and it is now desired to add a research worker in textile mechanics.

Besides offering assistance to experimenters who are not members of the staff, the department has done much work for the Army and Navy, including tests for military clothing, analyses of aeroplane and airship cloths, and experiments on footwear for men in the trenches. Interesting experiments were also carried out with the object of ascertaining the relative strengths and costs of the German and British army clothing. "The typical German fabrics were matched in several blends of from high to low quality, but in no case was a result obtained comparable either in wearing quality or strength with the standard British Army cloths, when reasonably well made."

In the department of color chemistry and dyeing, there has been a change of professor. Owing to the small number of full-time day students, the lecture courses are suspended, and instruction of a tutorial character has been adopted in their stead. The scheme of research instituted by the university, at the request of the Board of Trade, is now being continued by arrangement with British Dyes, Limited. Technical investigations relating to the manufacture of intermediate products and dyestuffs have been carried on throughout the session, with an increased number of technical chemists.

As champions of a bold university policy for Wales, the Flintshire education committee, have placed their county in the front rank. A proposal came before them to levy a penny rate for university charges, of which one-half was to be applied to general purposes, and one-half to help to make university education free. There was a disposition on the part of certain members of the committee to limit the rate to one halfpenny, reserving the question of free tuition for further consideration. Ultimately, however, the motion was carried by 10 votes to 4.

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tion of education after the war, labor should be adequately represented. Mr. Smillie said that at no time in the history of the British Isles had there been so many committees acting as at present. He had heard it stated that there had been about 250 committees appointed to deal with reconstruction after the war. Practically every branch of industry had its committee, yet labor was, in some cases, represented by one, or it might be two or three members, out of a total membership of 10 to 12. Not until one-half of the committee consisted of labor members would the working classes, in his judgment, be adequately represented. More than this, he ventured to say that Scotland ought to deal with her own affairs. "For," remarked Mr. Smillie, "we, to the north of the Tweed, differ very much in our ideals from those to the south, and we are particularly anxious that Scotland shall not be dragged down to the level of England, but that England shall be raised to our level." The resolution was adopted unanimously.

A presentation made to Mr. G. M. E. Hamilton, the outgoing treasurer of the National Union of Teachers, was the occasion for some interesting reminiscences in regard to the growth of that largest of all English teachers' associations. Sir James Yoxall, president of the union, recalled the first occasion on which he attended a meeting of the executive in 1889, when he found their former treasurer "in a wretched little room over a shop in Fleet Street." But Mr. Hamilton's memory went further back still, to a time at which that committee used to meet in a publisher's showroom; a table was laid down the middle of the room, and there the business of the society was transacted. He then referred to the birth of the union in the library or theater of King's College, where a proposal was made—just before the Education Act of 1870—that it would be desirable to have an association of teachers, both nonsectarian and nonpolitical. That proposal had been developed, with the result that they now had a splendid organization with a membership of nearly 95,000.

The recipient of the testimonial said that he would like to take that occasion to express to the executive his thanks for so graciously naming the magnificent building, in which they were now housed, "Hamilton House."

Through the instrumentality of one of the leading London papers, there has been forwarded to the scholars of an English primary school an interesting letter from the pupils of a Russian school of like character. The letter begins, "Dear Comrades and Allies," and goes on to say that the writers, belonging to the upper form of a railway association school in the city of Saratov, greatly desire to set on foot a correspondence with English school children. The letter then describes Saratov, with its population of 250,000, a city often spoken of as the capital of the Volga region. There is a charming account of the aspect of the town as seen from the hills surrounding it; the long and wide streets, the churches with their glittering gilt domes and crosses, and the boundless spread of the beautiful river, navigated by every variety of craft. Then the pupils begin to speak of their own school and of the conditions of their work; they say that after passing through a five-year course they are permitted to continue their training in the technical railway school, or in any secondary school.

From a succeeding paragraph it appears that life in Saratov has become very expensive, bread costing twice as much as formerly, milk three times as much, while woolen materials are five to eight times the ordinary price. "But in spite of all that," they say, "we Russians have resolved to suffer patiently and, with our glorious allies, to bring the war to a victorious end." An inquiry is made as to whether the English school has in its library translations of the works of Russian writers such as Pushkin, Gogol, and Tolstol. With the letter were inclosed several post cards of Saratov, showing views of the school building, in the hope that similar photographs might be returned in exchange.

Information has been received from the headmaster of the Sussex Road

British Schools in Mesopotamia
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BASRAH, Mesopotamia.—Amongst the measures taken by the British authorities in Mesopotamia for the proper administration of internal affairs was the establishment of a sound system of education. Under the Turkish régime there were only two schools in the Basrah Vilayet (or district), one in Basrah itself and the other in the suburb of Ashar. In these, which were badly managed and very expensive, the principal language taught was Turkish. Arabic being only a secondary consideration, and respectable Arabs hesitated to send their boys to the schools. The school buildings, too, were in a filthy condition.

It was essential that well-conducted educational establishments should be provided, for the Arab residents were very anxious that their children should be given an opportunity of learning English, as being necessary for a successful mercantile career. It was also advisable to provide a supply of educated Arab youths to enter the Government service, thus as far as possible avoiding the use of employees of a different race and language.

Eventually it became possible to arrange for a school for boys in Basrah; a school for girls (directed by Mrs. Van Ess) also in Basrah; and schools in Abul Khasib and Zubair, towns near Basrah. The population around Zubair (or Zobeir) is of the pure desert Arab type, of high standards and morals. Many of the residents are men of considerable wealth and standing, and exercise great influence upon the Arabs of the surrounding country. Their demand for facilities for the acquisition of the English language was particularly insistent.

It is expected that in due course these schools will produce a steady stream of efficient primary school teachers, besides educating the general youth of the country. The educational facilities thus provided have been accepted with great satisfaction by the native residents, who contrast the British methods with those of the Turks—much to the disadvantage of the latter.

Boys' School, Brixton, that his pupils have taken up the Russian invitation most heartily.

This year recalls an era of great importance in the development of education among the native tribes of South Africa. It was in 1817, a hundred years ago, that Robert Moffat landed in Cape Town to undertake his missionary labors. His first intention was to go to Namaqualand, but there were border troubles in that territory, and the Governor of the colony withheld his permission to travel. Later in the year, Moffat was enabled to cross the Orange River, finally settling down at Kuruman, where he worked among the Bechuanas tribes for 50 years. His hands as well as his head were at their service. By turn, he was carpenter, smith, baker, grammarian, translator and hymn-writer, as well as the teacher and counselor of his adopted people. Not only did he translate the New Testament into Bechuana, but most of the Old Testament also, and thereby gave to the Bechuana a literature in their own tongue.

Moffat was the pioneer of all South African missions, and if education has not spread as widely among these tribes in the west, as among the Basuto on the east, or the Transvaal natives to the south, this comparative want of progress is due to adverse geographical and political conditions, rather than to any want of wisdom or enthusiasm or skillful organization on the part of those who began and carried on that remarkable work.

Birmingham has just been discussing a proposal to establish a junior day technical school for general engineering, to accommodate 200 pupils between 12½ and 13½ years of age at admission. There appears to have been general agreement that such a new type of school ought to be founded, and whatever opposition to the plan manifested itself in the education committee was due to a difference of opinion as to which of the existing subordinate authorities (the subcommittee for day schools, or the subcommittee for technical and evening schools) should be made responsible in regard to management.

The chairman (Sir G. Kenrick) said he was not greatly interested as to whether the control of the school was given to one committee or to the other. What he wished to call attention to was that this proposal was a step in a definite direction—almost the first to be taken—to give a continuous course of instruction in a certain trade. Instruction in industry and trade had hitherto been quite haphazard. In the course of the next half century, the developments of the natural sciences would effect as many changes in industry as had been seen during the last 50 years, and the only way to meet them would be to have up-to-date technical schools with teachers specially qualified to give instruction in all such developments as applied to industry.

There is great similarity between this point of view and the more elaborate statement as to apprenticeship in France, which seems to have originated in Lyons.

Chilean Young Men in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Encouragement to Chilean young men to study and train in the United States is one of the best possible ways to bring better understanding between the people of Chile and the United States, in the opinion of N. H. Milliken, president of the American Society of Chile, now in the United States on business, and seeking support for the work which the society is doing to aid young Chileans.

"These boys write home from the United States," Mr. Milliken explained, "and letter after letter appears in the Chilean papers, usually on the front page, describing the United States as they see it, often in glowing terms, giving to many Chileans new ideas as to the people and industrial development of the United States."

Most of the young men coming to the United States go into some one of its large industrial plants, or specialize in engineering. The chief work of the American Society has been to give financial aid, often by securing passage for the young Chileans. United States concerns with Chilean interests have cooperated, and further cooperation is expected.

THE HOME FORUM

The Office of the Angel

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE twenty-third chapter of Exodus it is promised to Moses and his people:—"Behold, I send an Angel before thee, to keep thee in the way, and to bring thee into the place which I have prepared. . . . For mine Angel shall go before thee, and bring thee in unto the Amorites, and the Hittites, and the Perizzites, and the Canaanites, the Hivites, and the Jebusites; and I will cut them off." The office of the angel, evidently, was to bring him who served the Lord face to face with his enemies, to help him to discover the evils about him. And then, the promise reads, "I will cut them off." Not away from the enemies, leaving them still possessing the land, but directly to them, to dispossess them, did their angel lead the children of Israel on their way out of Egypt.

This, the student of Christian Science discovers, is just what is happening to him. Mrs. Eddy, upon page 581 of the Christian Science textbook, defines angels thus: "ANGELS, God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." And the earnest Christian finds that as these angels of spiritual understanding come to him they unveil to him the errors of human belief in general and the errors of his own human nature in particular. Peter of old, at his fishing boats, found the first touch of the Christ moving him to exclaim: "Depart from me; for I am a sinful man, O Lord." He saw clearly his own distance from Christlikeness and was for the moment overwhelmed. And today, he who seeks the divine Mind to govern motive and action is at his early vision of perfection astounded and perhaps disheartened, at the uncovered error for the first time faced. To such a one Mrs. Eddy has written, Science and Health (p. 366): "The physician must also watch, lest he be overwhelmed by a sense of the odiousness of sin and by the unveiling of sin in his own thoughts." And she has given the world clear knowledge as to the way to exterminate the evil, which, in the dawning light of Christ, of Truth, would seem odious, in the revelation

that evil is all unreal to divine Mind and that divine Mind can be demonstrated as all-presence and all-power.

For it is the angel, let it be remembered, who leads us in the way, and though that may be to come squarely against the evil in our own thoughts, to cast it out, can we fail to follow? We want ease at once, it is true, but can we find ease until we rid ourselves of the false beliefs which breed disease? The angels of right understanding are ever with us, as we cherish them and associate with them; and their first loving ministrations are not only to reveal Truth, but to uncover error. The angel went before the Israelites to bring them in unto their enemies. Our angel, too, brings us to battle with our enemies; and in its first reckoning with us teaches us that our enemies are never other people, but our own wrong beliefs, our own sins, sicknesses and fears, our own false sense of God and man. The office of the angel is to challenge sin, and evil must be seen as evil in order to be put out. True understanding of God and man reveals God as Spirit, Mind, divine Principle, maintaining man as spiritual idea in the perfection of Principle. And as this understanding dawns upon human thought it must inevitably expose the fleshly man, heretofore supposed to be God's man, as the direct counterfeit of the spiritual man, and as an illusion to be cast out by ceasing to believe its claims. Evil uncovered, we know, is well on the way to destruction, while evil masquerading as good has thereby its only chance for continuance. So the merciful action of the "spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect," sets in motion that mental process of seeing evil as evil and being done with it, which alone makes way for good to action. And it is to be noted in the Exodus text, that with it all, the angel leads them into the place which God has prepared.

The earnest student of Christian Science usually finds, when he begins to cherish spiritual understanding, spiritually right thinking, that for the first time he is systematically and scientifically setting a watch upon his

own thoughts. With his quickened sense of Christ, Truth, he detects in himself heretofore hidden and unsuspected inconsistencies. Where he has prided himself upon virtues he finds mental laziness, selfishness, fears, fleshly indulgences gross or fine, inaccuracies, frivolities, appetites, cruelty, greed, apathy, and many kindred ills. His angel has led him in unto his enemies and he must do battle with them and rid the land of them. And the joy of it all is that the same angel, so Christian Science makes plain, which uncovers error, teaches the unreality of it all and makes clear the rule by which evil can be scientifically and lawfully put out of thought and so out of life. Indeed, the Exodus record leaves no doubt concerning the way. "Beware of him," it reads, "and obey his voice, provoke him not." And it adds this promise:—"But if thou shalt indeed obey his voice, and do all that I speak; then I will be an enemy unto thine enemies and an adversary unto thine adversaries." Furthermore, the command is urged, "Thou shalt not bow down to their gods, nor serve them, nor do after their works; but thou shalt utterly overthrow them, and quite break down their images." And he who does this, and who serves the Lord his God, is assured that sickness shall be taken away from him, and that God Himself shall drive out all enemies.

All this makes it quite clear that mortals have simply to desire, and to desire honestly, humbly, wholeheartedly, the truth. They have then to obey what they know of Truth, and Truth will work out its holy purpose. Christian Scientists are convinced that the Scriptures and Mrs. Eddy's writings reveal the truth, and furnish divine rules for applying it to human life. The understanding and application of the rules for establishing Christlikeness must act, as did the angel to the Israelites, in leading us to see our errors and to cut them off. The sin and sickness of individuals, of communities, of nations, are uncovered by "God's thoughts passing to man." Thus uncovered, they must be vanquished by the proof of their unreality. And let him who may feel the working out of it all to be slow, either for individuals or for the nations, take courage from the later words in the Exodus chapter, "I will not drive them out from before thee in one year; lest the land become desolate, and the beast of the field multiply against thee. By little and little I will drive them out from before thee, until thou be increased, and inherit the land." If the office of the angel of spiritual understanding is to counteract all evil, its righteous purpose, surely, cannot be stayed; and its pure ministrations must continue till all this be fulfilled.

Thought and Expression

Resolute thoughts find words for themselves and make their own vehicle. Inspiration and Expression are relative sides. He who feels deeply will express strongly. The language of slight sensation is naturally feeble and superficial.—Sir Philip Francis.

A Study of Light and Color

[From Wordsworth's poem, "An Evening Walk."]

Just where a cloud above the mountain rears
An edge all flame, the broadening sun appears;
A long blue bar its aegis orb divides,
And breaks the spreading of its golden tides;
And now that orb has touched the purple steep,
Whose softened image penetrates the deep.
"Cross the calm lake's blue shades the cliffs aspire,
With towers and woods, a "prospect all on fire";
While coves and secret hollows, through a ray
Of fainter gold, a purple gleam betray.
Each slip of lawn the broken rocks between
Shines in the light with more than earthly green;
Deep yellow beams the scattered stems illumine.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Lanternman's Mill and Falls, Mill Creek Park, Youngstown, Ohio

The first house in Youngstown was built by Col. James Hillman, one of the pioneers of the Western Reserve. At that time goods were forwarded upon pack horses across the country from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, where Cleveland now stands, and were shipped thence in schooners to Detroit. These caravans often consisted of as many as one hundred horses, with perhaps a dozen men. The journey included crossing

the Big Beaver, the Mahoney, and the Cuyahoga rivers. The first house built in Cleveland was a log hut erected for the storage of these goods. In Howe's "Historical Collections" we read:

"In 1796, when returning from one of these trading expeditions alone in his canoe down the Mahoney River, he (Hillman) discovered a smoke on the bank near the present site of the village of Youngstown, and on proceeding to the spot, he found Mr. Young

(the proprietor of the township) who, with Mr. Wolcott, had just arrived to make a survey of his lands. . . . Mr. Hillman remained with them a few days, when they accompanied him to Beaver Town, to celebrate the Fourth of July, and Mr. Hillman was induced to return and commence the settlement of the town by building a house. This was about the first settlement made in the Western Reserve." At a meeting of the pioneers of the Ma-

honey Valley in 1877, Kate Brownlee Sherwood read an historical poem which contained these stanzas:

"O valley rich in fertile plain,
In mighty forests proud and tall,
In waving fields of corn and grain,
In ferny glen and waterfall;—

"O valley where the panting forge
Has stirred the bosom of the world,
Till, lo! on every hillside gorge
The flags of labor are unfurled;—

"O valley rich in sturdy toil,
In all that makes a people great,
We hail thee Queen of Buckeye soil,
And fling our challenge to the State."

A Journey to Harran

"And Terah took Abram his son and Lot the son of Haran his son's son, and Sarai his daughter in law, his son Abram's wife; and they went forth with them from Ur of the Chaldees, to go into the land of Canaan; and they came unto Haran, and dwelt there." And it happened, "Mrs. Wilkins writes in "By Desert Ways to Baghdad," "that we, sojourning in this land, bethought ourselves of this journey of Abraham; we also, therefore, arose one morning and took two horses of the horses of Ur, and three Zaptiehs also upon horses, and we set

our servants upon mules, and departed across the plain to visit this Haran, the city of Nahor; and there came with us a lady of the American Mission and her servant Jacobban and a young Armenian friend; and they also were upon mules. And we all rode together across the plain of Mesopotamia, of which it is written: "When corn comes from Haran, then there is plenty; when no corn comes, then there is hunger. And even as we rode, the villagers were gathering in barley, the clean white straw, with its well-filled heads; and from time to time we came also upon a couple of sleek-skinned oxen drawing the wooden plow through the soil, making the furrows for the next year's seed; and the soil, where it was turned, was of a rich red color, beside the yellow stubble which was yet unbroken."

"Now Haran is eight hours across the plain from Ur; . . .
"Now consider the journey of Terah and Abraham. There were his women and his children, his camels, his maid-servants and his maid-servants, his asses and his she asses, his oxen and flocks of sheep; and they would cause him to delay on the road, for they cannot be overdriven; yet, even as the Arab tribes journey today, the caravan of Terah and Abraham would reach this Haran on the second day from the day they left Ur of the Chaldees; and the land of Canaan, the land towards which they journey, would still be far distant."

"And we, marveling, pondered on the words of the learned man who has said that the Haran of Terah and Abraham lies not here but at one day's journey from the city of Damascus. "But why . . . be vexed over the words of learned men? for, whether it be that Terah stayed at this Har-

ran, even the Haran we are now approaching, or whether he journeyed on day by day over the plains to the city of Damascus, for us, as our noiseless steeds trod the soft earth, these silent plains yet echoed with the tinkling of his camel-bells, the bleating of his innumerable herds, and the cries of his men-servants and his maid-servants.

"And the sun was yet high in the heavens when the walls of the city of Haran rose up before us; and as we rode through the fields without the city walls we looked, and behold there was a well in the field, and near it were gathered flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, for it was out of that well that they watered the flocks. And it was at the time of the evening, the time that the women go out to draw water; and we drew rein and watched them, even as Jacob watched Rachel. And these daughters of the men of the city were dark-eyed and blue-smocked, and they balanced their pitchers on their heads; and they went down into the well, down the slippery stones which were worn by the feet of the generations which begat Rachel and Rebekah. And on beholding the strangers some of them ran back, even as Rebekah on beholding the servant of Isaac, and told their mothers; and some of them, even as Rachel on beholding Jacob, emptied their pitchers into the troughs and bade us water our horses. And the herdsmen gathered themselves together and looked at us in silence; and their look was long and straight, like the look of those who have the habit of looking far, as far as where the sun sinks on the horizon; and we, wondering, held our peace. Of what avail it, that we should vex ourselves as to whether this indeed were the Haran where Terah stayed on his way to the Land of Canaan, here we are in the fertile regions, without the walls of a city, by the side of a well where the maidens come down to fetch water and where the flocks are gathered at the going down of the sun. And we bethought ourselves of those ancient days, and we said unto the herdsmen, even as Jacob said unto the herdsmen as they tended the cattle of Laban, "Whence be ye?" and they answered us saying, "Of Haran are we."

The Granite State

When Summer's royal robe of evergreen
Upon New Hampshire's hills mine eyes have seen,
When all her vales with Flora's colors vie
And morning's gold fills all the eastern sky,

How proud I am to own my chosen home;
Here gladly bide, nor longer wish to roam;
My tower of strength, Mount Washington afar;
My mirror, yonder lake; my light, the evening star!

—George Bancroft Griffiths.

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A Day Without a Sunrise

In "The Charm of Scandinavia," by Francis E. and Sydney A. Clark, occurs this description of the beauty of a sunrise and sunset where the sun does not appear. The writer was in Kiruna.

"By nine o'clock the sky had begun

to glow faintly. I wandered about the streets, keeping my eye on the eastern horizon as earnestly as a good Muhammadan faces toward Mecca. Moment by moment, the glow which was at first scarcely discernible, deepened, and the fleecy clouds grew rosy. Evidently something was doing just below the horizon; but very, very gradually the dawn came on. By ten o'clock the sky was blushing. . . . Ten minutes after ten, twenty minutes after, half-past ten! It seemed as though the sun must break above the horizon line at any moment, but still he delayed his coming, while all along the east, and far up toward the zenith, the sky was flushed with such a light, it seemed to me, as never was on sea or shore.

"Twenty minutes of eleven and still he did not appear; ten minutes of eleven, and I could see that the sunrise glories were a trifle dimmed, and a little to the north the beginning of the glorious pageant that attends the setting sun. Eleven o'clock came and I was sure of it. The sun was setting and not rising. Though the skies were all aflame, and sunset mingled with dawn, it was very evident that old Sol would not show his face in Kiruna that day. Hurrah! I have got beyond the sunrise. I am in the land of the Midday Moon.

"And why is it not as notable a thing to see a day without a sunrise as to see a day without a sunset? Why do not people travel to northern Sweden or Norway to see the Midday Moon, as well as the Midnight Sun? I venture to say that the phenomena of midwinter are even more glorious than those of midsummer. I cannot imagine that one could see any such wonderful sky tints in summer as in winter. For hours the sun's beams played upon the feathery clouds of pale blue and constantly changed them from glory to glory.

"At one time the brilliant tints predominated and the splashes of golden color lighting up the white snow put even Turner's pictures to the blush. After many minutes these fiery colors changed to exquisite green and blue, and broken, opalescent hues adorned the clouds. Then a red gleam showed under one dark blue cloud. The sun seemed to summon all its strength for one last burst of glory, and the western sky, which I thought had passed its acme, glowed once more with a deep red, as though some vast furnace were throwing its hidden light upon the clouds. For more than four hours this wonderful display lasted, as sunrise faded into sunset, and it was not until nearly three o'clock this afternoon that the last beam of day had entirely faded."

"But even when the last ray of the setting sun (which had never risen) had faded away, the glories of the Arctic night did not disappear. Indeed, they had but just begun, for the aurora borealis began to shoot out its way lines of fire in the northern sky. Higher and higher the waves mounted toward the zenith, until they arched overhead. Palpitating like a living thing, the white would change to green, and the green to a reddish glow, and all the time the streamers that seemed to be shooting up as from a mighty volcano on either side of the North Pole waved and wavered like banners in the wind."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Penalty of Lawbreaking

IN THE sharp refusal of the United States to enter into any new or supplementary or interpretative agreement with Berlin as to Article 23 of the Treaty of 1790, because of her deliberate disregard of the obligations she assumed in signing that document, Germany has a foretaste of what she may reasonably expect when the time comes for framing and signing a peace convention, should she be unable to dictate its terms. In treating contracts with other nations as "scraps of paper," when it suited her purpose to do so, she has, or the Government which speaks for her has, forfeited the right to be treated or respected as a responsible or dependable party. Secretary Lansing informs her Foreign Office in plain terms that certain of her acts, from the sinking of the William P. Frye, early in the war, to the present time, have been such as to render it impossible for the United States to look with favor upon her request that the scope of the treaty in question shall be broadened at this time, even though Germany is willing to enter into a new obligation.

There is connected with this matter a circumstance which, while the secretary does not refer to it, is still fresh in the memory of the people of the United States. At the time when diplomatic relations with Germany were severed by President Wilson, an official of the Foreign Office in Berlin at first requested Ambassador Gerard, then under recall, to sign a paper giving to Article 23 such an interpretation as Germany wished to have placed upon it. On his refusal to comply, an attempt was made to intimidate him, and, upon further and positive refusal, the Embassy telephone wires were cut, and the Ambassador and his staff were subjected to many petty but vindictive annoyances. All this, notwithstanding that the official of the Foreign Office must have known, and undoubtedly did know, that, even as an Ambassador, Mr. Gerard had no authority to confirm any alteration in a treaty, while as a private citizen, which was all that he was at the time, it would have been absurd for him to undertake to do so.

Very likely the purpose of Germany in communicating its request through Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, who was acting in Washington for Berlin, was mainly to show, if possible, that the matter was not forced upon Mr. Gerard merely to embarrass him or to provide ground for his detention, but that there was behind it all a sincere desire to have the scope of the treaty broadened. However this may be, a proposal from Wilhelmstrasse, which Secretary Lansing says, in his note, might be regarded in a very different light under other conditions, has been flatly rejected.

Secretary Lansing avoids details, yet he condenses into small space many counts of an indictment to which Germany sooner or later must plead, on which she must sooner or later stand trial. In disregarding her obligations under the very treaty which she would now have broadened, she assumed for herself a license which left her free to deal ruthlessly and mercilessly with the shipping of the United States and with the lives and property of its citizens. She utterly ignored Article 13 of the Treaty of 1790, that "No such articles carried in the vessels or by the subjects or citizens of either party to the enemies of the other shall be deemed contraband so as to induce confiscation or condemnation and a loss of property to individuals," and that in the case of a vessel stopped for articles of contraband, if the master of the vessel stopped will deliver out the goods supposed to be of contraband nature, he shall be admitted to do it, and the vessel shall not in that case be carried into any port or further detained, but shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage. The German method has been to sink the ship, sometimes with, sometimes without, warning, in many cases paying no heed whatever to the rights of the other signatory to the treaty, or to the rights of humanity.

After running over the list of contract violations chargeable to the Berlin Government, many of which have been confessed, with attempts at justification, Secretary Lansing, referring to Article 23, says: "It is now proposed by the Imperial German Government to enlarge the scope of this article so as to grant to German subjects and German property remaining in the United States in time of war the same treatment in many respects as that enjoyed by neutral subjects and neutral property in the United States." He has not, however, been able to see how, having failed to live up to the terms of a treaty with the United States while the nations were at peace, Germany would live up to them when they were at war, and he adds:

This Government is seriously considering whether or not the treaty of 1828 and the revised articles of the treaties of 1783 and 1790 have not been, in effect, abrogated by the German Government's flagrant violations of their provisions, or it would be manifestly unjust and inequitable to require one party to an agreement to observe its stipulations and to permit the other party to disregard them. It would appear that the mutuality of the undertaking has been destroyed by the conduct of the German authorities.

Read between the lines, what the Government at Washington is "seriously considering" is evidently whether, since Germany has destroyed, contrary to treaty stipulations, United States shipping on the high seas, the United States is not legally entitled, at least, to seize German shipping in its ports, and other property of German subjects within its borders.

There is always a time when the lawbreaker must pay the penalty. That time seems to be drawing near for Germany.

Spanish Unity

IN VIEW of the fact that all parties, or, at any rate, all parties that really count, in Spain, are united on a definite policy in regard to the latest developments of

the war, it is important to ascertain exactly what that policy is. Spain, from the beginning of the present struggle, has maintained her neutrality after a particularly successful fashion. She has been placed in many difficult positions, and has had her own share of the troubles that flow from the fact that, although a nation may be officially neutral, it is impossible to control public opinion beyond certain limits. The carefully organized German propaganda, which, in the early days of the war, had practically everything its own way in Spain, provoked retaliations, and, before very long, the authorities were faced with a spontaneous propaganda in favor of the Allies, which at one time threatened, especially in the land of unrest around Barcelona, to lead to serious consequences. Señor Lerroux, the indefatigable champion of the Allied cause, openly defied all Government orders regarding the things which might and might not be said in public regarding the war, and not only openly addressed meetings in favor of the Allies, but repaired to France, inspected the French lines, posted back to Spain, his pockets bulging with notes, and filled the authorities with deep concern by threatening to write a book.

Ministers, however, have always shown themselves more than judicial in their choice of language. The statesman out of office might indulge his feelings in an occasional outburst, but the statesman in office was meticulously correct in his neutrality. Thus Count de Romanones has always protested where protest was called for. He has, moreover, done everything possible to avoid an open breach with Germany, and for his every move he has, to an increasing extent, managed to secure the support of all that is best in Spanish politics. In his most recent pronouncement on the subject the Spanish Premier affords a valuable summary of the Spanish attitude. Spain, he says in effect, has an unavoidable duty to perform, namely, to protect the lives and property of her citizens. She desires to maintain her neutrality, but she is definitely determined "to conform to all the exigencies of her duty, however difficult that may be."

All the indications show that, in putting into practice, as occasion might require, the fundamental idea underlying such a policy, even if it should at last involve the country in war, Count de Romanones would have the vigorous support of all parties. Already Señor Dato has shown himself even more in favor of the Romanones policy than Romanones himself.

Canada Seeks a Bumper Crop

THE fact seems assured that if foresight, determination and intelligent cooperative effort can be made the determining factors, the grain and produce crops of Canada this year will surpass, in yield and in variety, any heretofore harvested in the Dominion. With natural resources virtually unlimited, there has been added the spur of loyalty and that of stern necessity. The demand for wheat for export is great now, and quite likely will be insistent when the crops are ready to be marketed.

The farmers of Canada are learning, partly from experience and partly from the teaching of agricultural experts, the lesson which the farmers in the great wheat belt in the States learned by a slower and more expensive process. This is that, in the production of any crop, especially in the successful and continued production of wheat, there is need of a measure of intelligence and vigilance that embraces much more than the simple processes of plowing and sowing. The experimental and research work, carried on extensively by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, along lines similar to those followed by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, and by the agricultural colleges of both Canada and the States, has made the way much plainer for the tiller of the soil.

But even with what would, in ordinary times, prove a sufficient measure of industrial preparedness, with determination fixed upon attainment, and with seed, land, and machinery sufficient to make the desired achievement possible, it is found, after a careful survey, that the available man power of the Dominion is not sufficient to sustain a greatly increased effort along agricultural lines. Mr. R. B. Bennett, Director-General of National Service, has announced, after an extended trip through the so-called prairie provinces, that there is no surplus agricultural labor to be had in Canada at this time. He emphasizes the fact that farming, as conducted in the prairie country, requires skilled labor, for the most part. Untrained men, it is pointed out, cannot handle six or eight-horse teams and the ponderous machinery which they propel, much less the steam and gasoline tractors which are coming more and more into common use. Quite naturally, those who feel the responsibility of meeting what seems to be a difficult situation, are looking across the border to the Western States for recruits. The call is for 5000 men in Manitoba, 5000 in Saskatchewan, and 2500 in Alberta. Already plans have been made, and a sufficient appropriation is assured, for a canvass of the Western States by picked scouts, who will endeavor to induce approximately 12,500 citizens of the United States to cross the border and work, at least during the seeding season. As an attraction, it is proposed that the Dominion and provincial governments shall bear a portion of the railway fare of the men thus employed. Immunity against enforced military service will be assured.

It will be interesting to watch the result of this campaign. There is not, it is well known, a great surplus of farm labor in the United States; but there does exist in the States more than a sentimental feeling of cooperation. This has already been manifested in the determination of many men in the Republic to enlist with Canadian regiments being formed for service across the seas. This purpose has been accomplished in numberless instances, often, no doubt, surreptitiously. It therefore seems reasonable to suppose that, with the assurance of congenial employment in a peaceful occupation, the response to the call to work on the land will be such as to meet the need.

India and Home Rule

IT is very welcome to find that, in regard to the much-discussed question of Home Rule in India, leaders of Indian thought are seeking more and more to attain and maintain a just perspective. On no question in Indian affairs, perhaps, is it possible to talk more loosely, or to disregard facts more convincingly, than on the Home Rule question. The demand is, of course, based on the inalienable right of every nation to govern itself, and it is generally formulated, in the first instance, at any rate, by men who are fully qualified to take part in such government. These men, however, apparently ignore the fact that, as Professor Ramsey Muir recently expressed it, India is "a big place"; that the vast majority of her great population have no conception of what self-government, in a political sense, means and involves, and that many years of patient effort may be necessary before the standard of education, throughout the country, is raised sufficiently to insure self-government against becoming the government of the many by the few.

In these circumstances, the speech delivered at the recent annual meeting of the Indian National Congress, at Lucknow, by the president of the congress, the Hon. Ambica Charan Mozumdar, is particularly satisfactory. The president emphasized the right of India to attain self-government. India, he said, must cease to be a dependency, and be raised to the status of a self-governing State, as an equal partner, with equal rights and responsibilities as an independent unit of the Empire. They fixed no time limit, he declared, but there must, henceforth, be a distinct tendency visible in every branch of the administration to inspire trust in the future policy of the Government. "On our part, gentlemen," he added, and this is, of course, the kernel of the whole matter, "we must be content to ascend step by step."

It is just this attitude that is taken up by the Aga Khan, whose sympathy with the idea of "India a Nation" has never been questioned. Addressing a meeting of the All-India Moslem League, in London, about three and a half years ago, the Aga Khan, in a memorable address, spoke of the goal of Indian self-government as still distant. He, however, spoke of it as a goal, a goal which, no doubt, every Indian might well set before himself; his one concern was that his fellow countrymen should not, as he expressed it, "jump at the apple when only the blossoming stage was over." Since then India has made steady advances; indeed, the ground gained politically, during the last two and a half years, is in every way remarkable; but the arguments against undue haste, and in favor of the step-by-step policy advocated at Lucknow by Mr. Mozumdar, remain as cogent as ever.

The Tortoise Islands

THERE is, at least, an interesting probability that the United States may soon come into possession of some more islands, this time on the western side of the American continents, and some almost, if not quite, as valuable, as the site or center of defenses for the Panama Canal, as those recently acquired by purchase from Denmark. The islands in question belong to Ecuador; they are situated in the Pacific about 700 miles to the west of that Republic, are largely mountainous, and have an area of about 2400 square miles, with a very small population, mostly fishermen and turtle hunters. The islands get their name, Galapagos, from the abundance of tortoises found along their shores.

The construction of the Panama Canal has turned attention, both in Ecuador and the United States, to the advisability of making the transfer, but as far back as 1851 negotiations between the two countries looking to that end were carried on. At that time the Galapagos group was rich in guano, and the United States was concerned in preserving that valuable deposit for itself rather than letting it go to other nations. The islands had a growth of the orchilla, a dyewood, at one time, and doubtless are well provided in this respect still, but advance in chemistry has rendered the wood comparatively valueless.

If the United States should obtain possession of the archipelago for \$3,000,000, the price put upon it in 1851, or for a fair advance upon that price, it would be getting a bargain, considering the high cost of islands on the other side of the continents. Moreover, it would become possessed of about 40,000 head of wild cattle, which might help to relieve the leather market, even if the meat should be found tough; and, in addition, 20,000 wild donkeys, which might be trained for mountain-trail traffic in some of the national parks. But the islands would be useful to the purchaser mainly, if not exclusively, as a naval station.

There are about a dozen islands in the group, besides numerous islets and rocks. The largest body of land in the archipelago is Albemarle Island, while the others of consequence are named Indefatigable, Narborough, James, Charles, Chatham and Grande, names reminding one somewhat of a fleet of warships. All are of volcanic origin and full of extinct craters, one peak on Albemarle, directly under the equator, rising to an altitude of 5020 feet. The soil is practically barren. The climate is comparatively cool.

The Galapagos have had their romances. In the days of Spanish ascendancy in the Western Hemisphere they were the resort of buccaneers and freebooters. The wildness of the scenery has appealed to the adventurous from time to time, as the remarkable rock formations have to geologists, but inaccessibility has deterred many from venturing upon a visit to the islands. The Ecuadorian Government has made several fruitless attempts to establish colonies upon them, but all have failed, and it is only at long intervals that they are now visited by vessels from the mainland. Ecuador, in fact, has little use for or interest in the islands, and, doubtless would be glad to sell them for a price which would compensate for any sacrifice of pride attendant upon loss of territory.

In view of the events of the last two and a half years, it does not seem good policy for the United States

to disregard fair opportunities of acquiring islands that may be used as naval or coaling stations. There is hardly room for doubt that some of the South Atlantic and South Pacific islands have been used by a belligerent Power for supply and repairing purposes during the present war. It is not inconceivable that a group of islands like the Galapagos might easily be so used in present circumstances. These, in particular, are too close to the Panama Canal to be left open and inviting to the first comer. One consideration in the purchase of this archipelago has thus far been studiously avoided. Unless all accounts are untrustworthy, the acquisition of the islands would open to the tourists of the North, wearied of the excitement of modern fashionable resorts, an opportunity of indulgence in one of the most restful and peaceful outdoor sports of which there is any present knowledge, that of watching contests of speed among the turtles along the island beaches.

Notes and Comments

NO, THERE is not the least thing new under the sun! Take the word "movies," which is in every newspaper of the United States today. Could there be anything newer, or more surely a product of this Twentieth Century? But almost the identical term, in form and in meaning, was used by Milton in 1644, when he published his famous pamphlet "Areopagitica," appealing to Parliament in behalf of "unlicensed printing," or, as we would say, the freedom of the press. Upholding the theory that full liberty of choice was conferred upon Adam, Milton wrote—"He had been else a mere artificial Adam, such an Adam as he is in the motions." The puppet shows of Cromwellian times, which Milton thus made to serve his ends, usually represented Bible history, and their dissimilarity to the "movies" of Boston, New York, or Chicago, may be said to be a mere mechanical difference.

THE word, however, is a good deal older than Milton. It occurs first in the year immediately following the defeat of the Armada, in a sentence in which a "motion" is used in conjunction with pageants and masques as a synonym for a puppet show. Just ten years later Ben Jonson, in one of his plays, writes, "They say, there's a new Motion of the city of Niniveh, with Ionas, and the whale, to be seene at Fleet-bridge." Shakespeare, indeed, uses the term for a show in "The Winter's Tale," and for the puppet itself, in "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," as for that matter does Ben Jonson. The word occurs again, this time in the writings of Swift, just a century later.

*"As in a theatre the ignorant fry,
Because the cords escape their eye,
Wonder to see the motions fly."*

GOVERNMENT officials at Ottawa, Ont., have come to the conclusion that it is useless to attempt to keep up with sensational rumors relating to the war, so they have decided to abandon, in future, all denials. This seems a wise course, and it will probably do more than anything else to discourage the alarmist and lead him to seek some legitimate and regular employment.

THE war is certainly causing the revaluing of many values. Thus Signor Bissolati, the well-known Italian Minister, who recently visited London and Paris, is as proud of his sergeant's stripes, as is M. Herriot, the Food Controller of France, of his rank of corporal, to take only two instances almost at random. But then, was not Peter the Great, Tsar of all the Russias, just as proud of his position of "bombardier" in his own army, and of "skipper" in his own navy?

AMIDST such serious talk as reports of preparation for the internment of certain of the foreign-born element of the United States population, it is amusing to hear such stories as that which comes to hand of a peddler of vegetables in a Boston suburb, who, as the saying is, "makes conversation" with the good housewives amongst whom he carries on a door to door business, by describing himself now as of German descent, again as of Irish parentage, telling in much detail the experiences of his parents in the "Fatherland" or "the Old Country" as the case may be. There is, after all, a spice of fun in this clever fellow's opportunism.

MAYOR FREDERICK T. WOODMAN of Los Angeles, Cal., is said to have offered his hearty support of a movement looking to the cutting of the State of California in two, by the creation of a boundary line running from east to west along the Tehachapi range. Such a project has been proposed more than once, only to be defeated through the influence of the tens of thousands of admirers of California residing in other states, who do not want their affections divided.

THERE are, of course, differences in soil, but, when people talk about making back-lot gardens this spring, they might as well be reminded of something that happened to a Kansas back-lot gardener last season. He planted pumpkins. They grew, and they continued to grow until they ran over the neighboring back lots and climbed the porches of neighboring houses and trespassed even upon the alley and the street. Everybody within the block made free with that man's pumpkins, and yet a petition was sent to the town council asking that he be forbidden to grow things this year. He has compromised the matter by erecting a close wire fence around his premises, and the neighbors are now afraid his pumpkins will grow upward until they shut out the afternoon sun.

THE many people in England who are resorting to the keeping of fowls as a means of meeting the high price of eggs, will not, of course, be discouraged by the alleged contrariness in hens which was discovered by a certain fictitious character many years ago. She had no patience with hens, she said; they laid most when eggs were cheapest, and often declined to lay at all, for weeks on end, when a good supply of eggs would have been worth a small fortune to their owner.